HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S ENAMELS AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED.
92, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,469 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55, per Hogshead.
Rs. 28, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
R.I. BUTLER	6386	800	W. D. Worcester.	3rd July
† ASSAM	3098	500	G. W. F. Browne.	10th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	6045	1600	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3241	600	H. T. Weighell	24th "
R.I.S. PERSEVERANCE	2657	400	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3098	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3241	600	H. T. Weighell	21st "
R.I.S. KAISAR-I-HIND	4052	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3098	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
R.I.S. PENINSULAR	6965	1600	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3241	600	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
R.I.S. MIRZAPORE	3912	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3098	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
R.I.S. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3241	600	H. T. Weighell	17th "
R.I.S. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† ASSAM	3098	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "

The steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

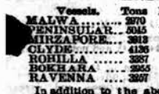
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "
MIRZAPORE	3912	600	R. Harvey	30th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	12th Aug.
ROHILLA	3287	700		27th "
BOKHARA	3955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3907	700	C. Gadd	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
* S. S. PO	3,000	850	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	900	29th Aug., 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via (Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 150, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Samson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Vidos	4,300	600	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggor	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 8th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,800	550	12th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3 900	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

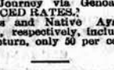
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Season House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 24, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 3rd July, 1891.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Her Sister-Ships the "DAMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.
For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



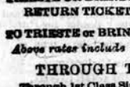
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3389	4th July.
S.S. ROUMANIA	W. Laird	3387	23rd July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 28th June, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners. FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey where en route.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Brindisi, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OVERLAND PASSAGES arranged and Tickets supplied for every part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and Japan.
LUGGAGE FREE BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and for delivery.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, and are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our own Offices.
FOREIGN COINS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on favourable terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 28th June, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 27th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

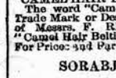
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired: excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, 1891, at 5-45 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

BY direction of the Trustees of ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH at Dabhul, sealed tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to MONDAY noon, the 29th instant, for erecting, the Church building and out houses.
Further particulars and forms of tender, &c., may be obtained at the office of

PAVRI AND RAGHUNATH,
Architects.
No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.
The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

કેપ્ટુલા શેખાદમની કું.
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or having any claims against the Estate of JOHN BULLOUGH, late of Accrington, Enciand, Machinist, deceased, domiciled in England aforesaid, who died at London, on or about the 25th February 1891, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 27th May, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Frank Chalk and Edwin Richard Smetham, the constituted Attorneys of George Whiteley, Thomas Bullough, Joseph Smalley and Edward William Horne, the Executors of the said deceased, for their use and benefit to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Frank Chalk and Edwin Richard Smetham, on their behalf at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of July 1891, as after that date the said Frank Chalk and Edwin Richard Smetham as such Administrators will pay or result the assets of the said deceased then remaining in their hands to the said executors entitled thereto, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 29th day of May, 1891.

CHALK, WALKER, AND SMETHAM,
Administrator's Solicitors.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has just received the following WATER PROOF CLOTHING of best English make and of latest London Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP to suit every body.
GENT'S Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Coats, Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.
LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.
COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.
BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, Ld.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 265, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.
Price: Bottles, Rs. 21; Half-bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.
Cash Rs. 35, and Credit Rs. 39 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.
IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Cash Rs. 25; Credit Rs. 28, per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL CIGAR.

	Rs. as.
No. 1 JAVA GEMS ..... Per box of 100	2 10
No. 2 " ..... " "	2 6
No. 1 BEEHIVES (Oake's) ..... " "	2 0
No. 1 " (P. & O.) ..... " "	1 12
No. 1 SWEET HONEY ..... " "	1 12
No. 1 GOLD MOHURS (Spencer's). " "	2 0

SOLD AT
DINSHAW MERWAN,
CIGAR AND TOBACCO MERCHANT,
140, OPPOSITE PRINCES DOCK, BOMBAY.

BOOKS AND PHOTOS HIGHLY INTERESTING.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE.
SEVERAL NOVELTIES.
Send 5*d.* in Stamps.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.
POCKET BOOKS FOR TRAVELS.
APPY AND CO., Publishers, Amsterdam.

RS. 6 WATCH.
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Goonish of District Munsuff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Monay H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sankhalia, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchase and sales	½ per Cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	½ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.
LONDON HOUSE:

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.
TREACHER & CO., LD., FORT, BOMBAY.

GENT'S COTTON HALF HOSE.

New Fancy Stripes—Well Finished and Durable—			
Cash	Rs. 6-8	Rs. 8-8	Rs. 9-0 Rs. 9-8 per Dozen.
Credit	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 9-8	Rs. 10-0 Rs. 11-0 "
Plain Seal Brown—Perfectly Fast Colours—			
Cash	Rs. 13-0	Rs. 14-0	Rs. 15-0 per Dozen.
Credit	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 15-8	Rs. 16-8 "
Plain Navy Blue—Very Fine Finish—			
Cash	Rs. 17-8	and Rs. 19-8 per Dozen.	
Credit	Rs. 19-8	Rs. 22-0 "	

GENT'S LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE.

New Fancy Stripes—Extremely Thin and Highly Finished—			
Cash	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 19-0	Rs. 20-0 per Dozen.
Credit	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 21-8	Rs. 22-8 "
Plain Navy Blue—Fast Dye and Full Fashioned—			
Cash	Rs. 17-8	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 22-0 per Dozen.
Credit	Rs. 19-8	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 24-8 "
Plain White—Of the very best manufacture—			
Cash	Rs. 23-0	Rs. 26-0	Rs. 28-0 per Dozen.
Credit	Rs. 25-8	Rs. 28-8	Rs. 31-0 "

GENT'S SUMMER MERINO HALF HOSE.

New Fancy Stripes—Very Soft Wool and Well Finished—			
Cash	Rs. 10-8	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 11-8 per Dozen.
Credit	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 13 "
Plain Fawn and Drab Shades—Exceptional Value—			
Cash	Rs. 10-8	Rs. 11-8	Rs. 12-8 per Dozen.
Credit	Rs. 12-0	Rs. 13	Rs. 14 "
Better Qualities—			
Cash	Rs. 17-8	Rs. 25 per Dozen.	
Credit	Rs. 19-8	Rs. 28 "	

GENT'S SUMMER CASHMERE HALF HOSE.

Plain Navy Blue, Cardinal, and Brown—			
Cash	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 17-8	Rs. 18-8 per Dozen.
Credit	Rs. 18-8	Rs. 19-8	Rs. 21-0 "
Plain Black—Extremely Light and Fast Dye—			
Cash	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 17-8	Rs. 18-0 per Dozen.
Credit	Rs. 18-8	Rs. 19-8	Rs. 20-0 "
Plain Black—Embroidered, White, Cardinal and Blue—			
Cash	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 26-8	Rs. 28-0 per Dozen.
Credit	Rs. 28-0	Rs. 29-8	Rs. 31-0 "

GENT'S BLACK SILK HALF HOSE.

Black	Knotted	Silk...Cash	Rs. 29-0	Credit Rs. 32-0 per Dozen
Black	Spun	Silk...Cash	Rs. 24-0	Credit Rs. 27-0 "
Black	Extra Fine Pure	Silk...Cash	Rs. 6-0	Credit Rs. 6-12 per Pair.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
T. E. THE VICEROY
AND
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44	8
" " Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, "	31	4
Montilla "	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Mansanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	12
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

"Real Old Tawny"		41 12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule		41 12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule	(2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29 12
White Port		29 12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule		26 0
Full Body, Red Capsule		22 0
Spanish, Green Capsule	(2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17 4

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DRIVE AWAY THE "COLD FIEND" !!!

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is the only reliable, never failing, and sure Remedy that kills and exterminates totally INFLUENZA, MICROBES, EPIDEMIC FEVERS, CHILL, AGUE, MALARIAL and BILIOUS FEVERS of all types and grades; is a sure cure for all Remittent, Intermittent, and Jungle Fevers. Keep a bottle of it by you at home or travelling. A small dose in the morning and evening during the Epidemic of Influenza and Malarious Fevers prevents and wards off attacks. Is a tried Remedy for twenty years. Gives astounding satisfaction wherever employed. Eradicates and neutralises the poison from the system. Tones the Liver and System against its return. Insist upon this Remedy only. 2s. 6d. or Re. 1-8. Fluid or Pills of all Chemists and Druggists. Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market. POPULAR REMEDY MANUFACTURING Co., 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,
1891,
WILL COMMENCE WEDNESDAY, 1ST JULY.
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PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
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CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
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RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.
SHIRTS Rs. 7, NET CASH.
Rs. 15 CASH, SLEEPING SUITS.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED, COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO.
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing by every alternate Mail Steamer their finest Brands only, viz.—
"SUPERFINE" per tin box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" " " ... ... " 3
The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

NERANO S. S., 2,400 Tons, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about 8th July. Has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For terms of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th June, 1891.

CHUBB'S

PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS, WITH SIX TUMBLERS AND TWO KEYS.

All Brass Except Iron Hasp.

	Rs. a.
1 inch	8 4
1½ "	9 4
2 inches	10 14
2½ "	12 6
3 "	13 2
3½ "	15 12
4 " (extra strong)	22 8

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

27, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES, "Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

Sole Agents:—R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

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FOR

SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,

Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.

A PERFECT LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & CO.,

SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Offices on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1891, at 3 p.m.:—

For the purpose of finally approving the draft Building Bye-laws. 2. To consider letter from Messrs. Gostling, Campbell, Hewson and Morris, regarding the said draft Bye-Laws, and requesting that Mr. Gostling may be heard by the Corporation thereon. 3. Letter from Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and others, offering certain objections to the said draft Bye-Laws.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, Bombay, June 26, 1891.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 9th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending sanction (i) to the payment of an advance of Rs. 63,360 to meet the cost of laying 27" and 24" main from Malabar Hill Reservoir to the Prare Fountain, Fort, direct; and (2) to the transfer of 1,000, or thereabout, of 27" and 24" mains from the Tansa stock to the general stock, Water Works.

2. Government letter inquiring when Government may expect to receive the Corporation's representation regarding the proposed increase to the Bombay City Police.

3. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 4,000 for completing the census abstract, tabulation work, &c.

4. Government Letter forwarding, for remarks, certain rules framed by Government regarding the raising of loans by local authorities.

5. Sanction to be asked to the sale to Bai Goolbai of 537 square yards of land at Nizam Street, at Rs. 10 per square yard.

6. Sanction to be asked to the sale of two plots of Municipal land, on certain conditions, situate north-west of the ...gon, at Rs. 7 per yard, to ...nt, Bombay Flour Mill

...exchange with Messrs. ...alli and Nurbibi Kom ...d for the creation of a ...lteration of the line of ...adar and Matunga. ...eration of the line at new

...expenditure of Rs.14,923 ...the Superintendent of ...ouse-rent at Rs. 100 per ...completion of the new

...ayment of the excess of ...ction of cushions at the

12. Progress Report of the Tansa Water Works for 1890-91.

13. Sanction to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 2,000 from savings in B, Public Lighting Branch, &c., to meet the cost of the supply of new Arcsing lamps.

14. Letter from Government consenting to pay Rs. 500 per mensem additional towards the maintenance of the Mahanga Lepper Asylum.

15. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 1,500 to meet the cost of repairing the clocks at the Wadia Fountain and the Victoria Gardens.

16. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 450, to meet the cost of printing Reports of the Committee regarding the Love Grove Pumping Engines and Building Bye-Laws.

17. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 680 for certain additions to Inspector's Chowki situated opposite Ahlees Baug.

18. Sanction to be asked to the levy of certain fees for the hire of steam-rollers when lent for any outside work.

19. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the building of a refreshment-room in the Victoria Gardens, at a cost of Rs. 2,727, and the letting of same by contract.

20. Notice of motion from Colonel Merewether, on the subject of complaints addressed to the Corporation.

21. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting on petition from residents of Khotwady.

22. Resolution of the Standing Committee, to the effect that it is not desirable to entertain the application for the improvement, at the public expense, of Nanabhoy Lane.

23. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, on the subject of the proposed transfer of the Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy's Girls' School to the Municipality.

24. Report of the Health Officer for the first quarter of 1891.

25. Government Resolution giving orders on the proposed construction of overbridges.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, June 26, 1891.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000
RESERVE FUNDS £250,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £750,000

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Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At rates to be le rnt on application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	—	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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FLOR DE SUMATRA TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras price Rs. a.
"SALISBURYS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
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HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2 0
"MAYOS,"	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100. " 2—4 " ... "	2 12
" 3—3½ " (thin)... "	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

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FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

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MAY BE ORDERED THROUCH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

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Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,

ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, BOMBAY, 4th Feb., 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS.

Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

"Worth their Weight in Gold."

Braggi's

OINTMENT AND PLAISTERS

ARE SOVEREIGN REMEDIES FOR

SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, BOILS, ABSCESSES, PILES ECZEMA, INSECT BITES, BARCOO ROT, SANDY BLIGHT, &c., &c.

Don't be without them: Hundreds of Testimonials

Retail of all Storekeepers.

P. BRAGGI & CO., LIMITED, 9 and 11, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, England

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 66,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

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Total	4,800

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

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Bank of Bombay	2,000	200	all	5 p.c.p.a.
Bank of Upper India	20,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.
Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan	25,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Agra	20,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	40,000	250	400	7 pr. ct.
Chinay, Mercantile	20,000	625	625	5 pr. ct.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.
Mercantile Bank of India	37,500	£25	(£12½)	5 pr. ct.
New Oriental Banking Corporation	20,000	£20	all	6 pr. ct.
Silver Shares ..	..	..	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ash. down	1,000	200	20	250
Bombay Hydraulic	1,000	150	7½	125 x d
Bombay Steam Navigation	2,000	60	30	12
Bombay Tramways	2,000	100	100	12
Bombay Wharf	20,000	200	200	94
Bunder Oil Mills	1,000	250	125	18
Cotton Exchange Co. Limited	1,000	100	All.	Nil.
Empress Fire Insurance	250	2,000	1,000	70
Bombay Millowners' Association	1,000	2,000	1,000	70
Do. New Loan	500	275	125	35
Bombay Municipal Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,000	125
Do. New Loan	500	275	125	35
Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	25
Bombay Steam and Building Co., Ld.	400	200	200	8 pr. ct.
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	200	200	Rs. 27½
Deccan Paper Co.	1,000	100	100	4 pr. ct.
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	600	600	Nil
Delhi and New Theta Indian Trading	1,000	100	100	Rs. 11
Empire Co., Ld	500	100	70	—
Indian Guarantee Surety				
Ship Assn.	2,000	100	10	10 pr. ct
John Roberts & Co.	1,000	100	100	13
Kamp & Co.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.
Kamptee Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,000	175	35½	75
Landing Agency	500	500	500	327
Mahableshwar Hotel	500	500	500	30
Manufacturing Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil.
Marden & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	30
Napier Hotel & Co.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.
Oriental Loan	2,000	20	20	9 pr. ct.
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	20
Prices' Patent Candle Co.	2,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.
Rupee Paper Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50
Rohi Reay Vig.	240	1,000	1,000	35
Union Spinning and Manufg.	200	5,000	1,000	N. div.
Universal Co.	1,000	100	100	Nil.
Soundry & Co.	1,000	100	100	—
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9
Tramway Co.	1,000	100	100 & 30	—
Treasbie & Co.	1,000	200	all	85
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	90
Telephone Co.	2,000	25	25	8-8
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ah sedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Rs.15
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	4
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	9 pr. ct.
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	25
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50
Dhunraj Nat Mills	600	500	500	25
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30
Dhun Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50
Empress	2,106	500	500	25
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	25
Howard and Bullough	1,000	800	800	25
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10
Jeevraj Balco.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30
Jubilee Mills Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	35
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40
Kohinoor	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	25
Madhowji United	800	1,000	1,000	100
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.
Mahboob Shikoi Mills (Sholapur)	2,000	600	60	pr. c.
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60
Meagoan	2,000	250	25	5
Meerji Gocul dass	1,050	1,000	1,00	70
Maharaj Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c
Nasiwadi	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4
Oriental	3,735	225	225	Rs. 15
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5
Samson	1,400	1,000	1,000	60
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.
Southern Hindustan	1,000	600	600	Nil.
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	Nil.
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	24
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50
Rohi Reay Vig.	240	1,000	1,000	35
Union Spinning and Manufg.	200	5,000	1,000	N. div.
Universal Co.	1,000	100	100	Nil.
Soundry & Co.	1,000	100	100	—
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9
Tramway Co.	1,000	100	100 & 30	—
Treasbie & Co.	1,000	200	all	85
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	90
Telephone Co.	2,000	25	25	8-8
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rates.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7
Albert Glaning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.
Albert Khatra shed	200	1,100	1,100	60
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20
Bombay Native Local Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	—
Broach's Oswal Improvement Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	45 d vd
Dnyan Indu	250	1,000	1,000	130
English Press and Manfg. Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20
French	615	15,200	2,500	50
Harvey and Bombay	200	500	all	20
Kohinoor	450	450	500	30
Hemsel Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½
Khangaum	240	450	450	54
Mahmadpure Cotton G. and Co., Ld.	200	600	600	pr. ct.
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10
Motessil Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40
Munmar Mill	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15
New Bezar	1,200	500	500	45
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10
Prince of Wales	663	500	500	40
Sabapathy (Bellary)	391	500	50	20
Saraos	391	500	500	—
Sind and Punjab	200	1,000	1,000	25
Subodh	400	2,000	750	50
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75
Vakhatsee	—	1,000	—	Rs. 80

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.
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Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22	
China Bar Gold	21-14	nom.
Do. Bar Gold, New	21-12	"
Do. Old	21-13	"
Australian Bar Gold 18 touch	21-15	
English Sovereigns	13-14	
Do. Dragons	13-12	
Bar Silver 17 Bottomers	107-2	
Do. Elephant 17½ Do.	107-4	
Spruce Silver	106	

The returns of the Irish census show a decrease in the population of Ireland amounting in the last decade to 400,000. The only two counties which show an increase are Dublin and Andrim, and among the great cities Dublin and Belfast are the only two which show an increase. Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, Waterford, Galway, and Wexford all show a decrease in population. There is a decrease in the total number of families of 54982. The number of houses out of occupation has increased by 7460, the largest number ever recorded. The natural increase of the population has been 267,653; but the emigration of 768,105 persons during the same period can see a decrease of 500,452.

That the conditions of naval warfare have been revolutionized by steam, monster guns, and torpedoes, has been taken for granted by experts an laymen, but the stiff, slogging, old-fashioned fight in which the Chilian insurgent cruiser Magellanes beat off the Lynch, the Condell, and the Alde gun-boats goes rather to prove that the new conditions are not so very different from the old, after all. There is evidently still plenty of room for that seamanship which has won so many naval battles; and that moral should be particularly gratifying to Englishmen, since so many of our sea fights have been won in the teeth of great odds, more by seamanship than anything else. The Chanaral engagement affords, moreover, still another proof that the torpedo is an uncertain engine; since the torpedo which the Lynch fired at the Magellanes only sank a neutral barque that happened to be watching the fight. Watching a fight between ironclads is rather a dangerous amusement.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 2 0
Do 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb	0 2 0
Do 2nd sort, per lb	0 1 6
Beefsteak, (under part), per lb	0 4 6
Do (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 3 6
" small, each	0 2 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 0
" salt, each	0 2 0
Suet, 1st sort, per lb	0 4 0
" 2nd sort, per lb	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 2 6
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 3
" 2nd " "	0 2 0
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 3
Tripe Rifle, each	0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 3 0
MUTTON (1st SORT)—	
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, per lb	0 3 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 2 3
" 2nd sort, each	0 2 0
Breast, large, each	0 3 0
" small, each	0 2 6
Head, each	0 3 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0
Mutton, Goat, Country, per lb	0 3 0
MUTTON (2ND SORT)—	
Saddle, per lb	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, per lb	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 2 3
2nd sort, each	0 2 0
Breast, large, each	0 2 6
" small, each	0 2 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0
Mutton, Goat, Country, per lb	0 2 6
KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0 14 0
Fore " per piece	0 12 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 10 0
Fore "	0 8 0
Head, Foot, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
(PORK FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 4 0
" Salt, country, per lb	0 5 0
Pigs, (Roaster), each	0 8 0
" Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 5 0
Bacon, per lb	0 5 0
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 3 0
" Lard, per lb	0 6 0
" Boiled Lard, per lb	1 0 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb	0 3 0
POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
" Hens, each	3 0 0
Ducks, large, each	0 3 0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0 12 0
" middling, each	0 10 0
Chickens, large, each	0 7 0
" small, each	0 4 0
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	1 0 0
Pigeons, per pair	0 14 0
" young, per pair	0 10 0
Rabbits, each	1 8 0
Doves, per pair	0 7 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
" Butter, per cup, 2 ozs	0 2 0
Jagree, per maund	2 8 0
Dhaccar English, per tin	1 4 0
BREAD—	0 12 0
Loaves, 1st sort, 16 oz, each	0 1 9
" 2nd sort, 16 oz, each	0 1 6
" brown, each	0 1 6
Flour, Wheat, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3
" 2nd sort per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3
" 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 4 0
" Bombay, per lb	0 2 0
" Poona, Mixed per lb	0 2 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort per seer	0 0 9
Bajri " per seer	0 0 9
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	5 8 0
" per maund	0 3 0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6 0 0
" per maund	0 3 0
Aino, per candy	6 0 0
" per maund	0 3 0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	3 8 0
" per maund	0 2 0
Kurmoli, per candy " per maund	6 0 0
Khaire, per candy	0 3 0
" per maund	7 0 0
Hay, 100 lbs	4 0 0
OIL—	2 8 0
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
" 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Teel, Oil, 1st sort	4 4 0
" 2nd sort, per maund	3 8 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, Bombay, per maund	3 8 0
" Calcutta, per maund	3 12 0
Kerosine Oil, Snow Flake, per tin	0 14 0
" " Common, per tin	1 14 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, per seer	0 5 6
" Ghautee, per seer	0 5 0
" Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 2 0
" common, country, per bottle	0 2 0
Mora spirit, per bottle	0 13 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 10 0
" 2nd sort, per seer	0 8 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
" 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3
" 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
" brown, per seer	0 1 3
" Mauritius, per seer	0 1 3
Tea, 1st sort, per lb	1 2 0
" 2nd sort, per lb	0 14 0
Sago, per sor	0 1 6
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per pharra	4 12 0
" 2nd sort, per pharra	4 4 0
" 3rd sort, per pharra	3 6 0
Gram, Jamboseer, per pharra	3 12 0
" Ghautee, per pharra	3 4 0
" Dall, per pharra	4 8 0
Coolly (Horse Grain), per pharra	2 8 0
Coreed, Ghoghary, per pharra	3 6 0
" Dall, per pharra	5 0 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per pharra	2 14 0
" Cutch, per pharra	3 10 0
Bojree, Ghautee, per pharra	3 8 0
" Bhowruggur, per pharra	3 10 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per pharra	6 12 0
" 2nd sort, per pharra	6 4 0
" common, per pharra	4 6 0
" Bengal, 1st sort, per pharra	6 8 0
" 2nd sort, per pharra	5 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per pharra	1 12 0
" 2nd sort, per pharra	1 8 0
Barley (new), per pharra	2 10 0
" old) per pharra	2 0 0
Oats, p. pharra	2 10 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo	2 8 0
Linseed, per pharra	4 0 0
Maize, per pharra	2 12 0
Moong, per pharra	4 8 0
" Dall per pharra	5 4 0
Mussoor per pharra	4 0 0
" Dall per pharra	3 14 0
Nachnie or Raggy, per pharra	2 8 0
Peas, per pharra	3 6 0
Toor, per pharra	2 12 0
" Dall, 1st sort, per pharra	4 12 0
" 2nd sorts	3 8 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per pharra	2 4 0
Wurroe or Veragoo	3 0 0
Kong, per pharra	3 12 0
VEGETABLE—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per md	4 0 6
" " per seer	0 4 0
" " small, per md	2 8 0
" " per seer	0 1 6
" Poona or Surat, large, per md	1 8 0
" " per seer	0 0 7
" " small, per md	1 0 0
" " per seer	0 0 5
Turnips, large, per dozen	0 12 0
" small, per dozen	0 6 0
Beet, large, each	0 2 0
" small, each	0 1 6
Radishes white, per dozen	0 2 0
" red, per dozen	0 1 6
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 6
French Beans, per seer	0 1 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 1 6
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 6
Pumpkins, large, each	0 10 0
" small, each	0 6 0
Beans, double, per seer	0 1 0
Parsley, per small bundle	0 0 6
Betelnut, per maund	1 0 0
" leaf, per 100	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 0 6
FRUITS—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 12 0
" small, each	0 6 0
Pomeloes, large, each	1 4 0
" small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	1 0 0
" small, per dozen	0 4 0
Orange, large, Nagpore, per dozen	3 0 0
" small, per dozen	2 0 0
Melons, water, large, each	1 4 0
" small, each	0 10 0
Plantains large, red, per dozen	0 6 0
" small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
" large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
" small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0 3 0
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	1 0 0
Mangoes, Alfonso, per dozen	3 0 0
" Payree, per dozen	1 0 0
" Common, per dozen	1 0 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 6 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 1 6
Chekoos, per dozen	1 0 0
Mooseombees, Poona, per dozen	3 0 0
Date Muscat, per packet	0 8 0
FRESH FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	1 12 0
" " medium, per pair	1 4 0
Prawns, small, per dozen	0 1 6
Shrimps, per score	0 1 0
Bamloes, per score	0 3 0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0 2 0
" opened, per dozen	0 2 0
DRY FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, each	0 1 3
" small, each	0 0 6
Surmaye, large, each	0 1 3
Palah, large, each	0 1 6
" small, each	0 0 6
Dhoree, large, each	0 1 0
" small, each	0 0 6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 1 6
" small, per dozen	0 0 6
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Doungry fish, each	0 1 6
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 3
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per score	0 1 3
" small, per score	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 4
" 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 3
" pounded, per seer	0 1 6

There has been much speculation recently as to whether or not the Czar is aware of the harsh measures which are being resorted to by the Russian Government with regard to his Jewish subjects. Reuter's Moscow correspondent says:—On this point a somewhat lurid light is cast by a story which has just reached me. It seems that the other day an exalted foreign personage took it upon himself to intercede with the Czar on behalf of the oppressed Israelites. The Emperor's reply left no room for doubt as to his Majesty's intentions on the subject. The Czar declared that he was determined to continue resolutely to the end the policy upon which he had entered with a view to the solution of the Jewish difficulty, adding that it was the Jews themselves who had forced that policy upon him by their conduct. "Down to the present moment," his Majesty remarked, "their has never been a single Nihilistic plot in which Jews have not been concerned, and it is they who have been most actively engaged in the propagation of subversive movements." These being his Majesty's sentiments upon the subject, it may be inferred that there is little prospect of any cessation of the rigorous measures upon which the Russian Government has embarked.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Cricket, Ralli Brothers C. C. *vs.* Colaba Gymkhana, 2 p.m.
Cricket, Municipal C. C. *vs.* Customs C. C., 2 p.m.
Cricket, Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Islam C. C., 2 p.m.
Cricket, Indian Marine Cricket Club, *vs.* Marine Battalion, Cooperage, 2-30.
Cricket, Cathedral High School *vs.* Bombay and Chandanwadi High School.
The Gun Club Meeting, Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kilwa (s), from Buareh; Tasso (s), and Cyrene (s), Cardiff; Aberdeen (s), Mauritius; and Karoon (s), Port Said.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Macdonald (s), for Coconada; Siam (s), Aden; Idar (s), Marseilles, &c.; and Swainley (s), Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Nerano and Aberdeen entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Crathorne entered the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th June, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 39,363 maunds and Rs. 37,028 in the earnings.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A practice game will be played this evening, on the Cooperage, at 5-30. Teams will be selected on the ground.

LECTURE.—A meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held to-morrow evening, at 5-30 p.m., Church Gate Street, Fort, when Dr. I. C. Duji will deliver a lecture on "Theosophy and its Opponents." The public are cordially invited.

VAIDYA MANDAL.—A meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-morrow, in Vaidya Prabhuram Jivanram Aushadhalaya, at 5 p. m. Business:—Vaidya Prabhuram Jivanram will lecture on surgery, as treated in Arya Vaidyak.

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-morrow between an eleven of the Parsee Gymkhana and an eleven of the City of Bombay C. C. on the Parsee Gymkhana Ground.—There will be also a cricket match to-day between an eleven of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Islam C. C., also between a second eleven of the Y. M. C. A. Club and the Arrow C. Club, both to be played on the Cooperage, at 2 p.m.

BURGLARY AT GRANT ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Inspector Nelmes charged Tookaram Rama, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, with breaking into the shop of Framjee Jamshedjee, on Wednesday night, with intent to commit theft. On the night in question the accused entered the complainant's shop, at Grant Road, by removing the bars of a window. About that time a servant of the complainant, who was asleep in the open air near the shop, awoke, and on going into the shop he saw two men trying to open a cupboard. The servant arrested the accused Tookaram while his accomplice escaped. The accused, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, denied the charge. The Magistrate convicted Tookaram on the evidence and sentenced him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRYING A REVOLVER WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Fatula Haluzoola was charged before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession a revolver without a license from the Commissioner of Police. The accused came to Bombay yesterday morning from Ajmere, and on his alighting at Grant Road Station he was arrested by a police sepoy for having the revolver. The accused stated in defence that he was an inhabitant of Tonk, near Ajmere, where arms were openly sold to everybody, and even the lowest man could keep arms at Tonk. He was not aware that a license was required in Bombay. He was going to Vijayanagar in search of employment. The Magistrate ordered the revolver to be confiscated, stating that it would be returned to him (the accused) in case of his procuring a license from the Commissioner of Police.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE INFANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Wilson charged two Hindu women, named Siti a ad Krishni, before Mr. R. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 60, from the house of Gungaram Tookaram, residing at Dharavi, on the night of Thursday last. Whilst the the complainant was asleep in his verandah, the accused entered his room, the door of which was open, and stealing the clothes, which were hanging on a nail, quietly decamped. Before they had gone far, however, they were arrested on suspicion by a police sepoy, who questioned them as to how they became possessed of the clothes, when they admitted having stolen them from the complainant's room; but when brought before the Magistrate they pleaded not guilty, stating that the clothes had been given to them by one Mahadu. The first accused weeping prayed for mercy as she had an infant child, about ten months old, who would die, if she were imprisoned. The Magistrate contenced them to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FATAL FALL FROM A COT.—An inquest was held yesterday evening by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the European General Hospital, touching the death of a European child, about 14 months old, named William John Ward, son of a sergeant in the Ordnance Department, living in the Fort. On the 5th inst. the child was taken to the hospital by his mother, as he was suffering from diarrhœa. In the female ward they were given a bed made of two cots placed side by side. On the morning of the 10th inst. at 3 o'clock, the deceased and his mother were sleeping together, when the mother was awakened by hearing the child fall from the cot on the floor, a height of two and a half feet. She immediately picked up the child, who was crying very loudly. The mother saw no injury on the child's body, but in a few minutes the child's whole body was convulsed, and so she sent for the apothecary. Mr. William George, apothecary in charge, came and ordered deceased a hot bath, which was given. Dr. Collie came a few minutes after and saw the child. Dr. Arnott also saw the deceased between 9 and 10 a.m. The convulsions continued more or less until the child's death, which occurred at half-past one yesterday. On the medical evidence the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of the deceased was caused by compression of the brain, the result of an accidental fall from a cot.

ALOYSIUS' SOCIAL GATHERING.—The tercentenary of the St. Aloysius Gonzaga, S.J., was celebrated by the Emeriti of St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore. After evening service, a social gathering was held at the residence of Mr. J. N. P. Rocha, Girgaum, in which almost all the Aloysians in Bombay took part. The hall was tastefully decorated with palm leaves, flowers, and Chinese lanterns. The programme commenced with the "Welcome to the Aloysians," a composition of the Rev. Joseph A. Willy, S.J., late Rector of the St. Aloysius' College of Mangalore, which was admirably rendered by the Aloysian singers to the accompaniment of a full orchestra. Mr. M. Saldanha, B.A., being voted to the chair, made a few introductory remarks and proposed that Mr. C. F. Saldanha, B.A., give the opening speech. Having thanked the chairman for the compliment paid him, Mr. C. F. Saldanha made a very eloquent speech, observing that it was their kinship as the alumni of the same *alma mater*, their sense of brotherhood as the devoted clients of the great patron of youth, St. Aloysius, that had drawn them together that night. He then made some interesting remarks on the practice of celebrating the centenary day of great heroes, and added that there could not be a more auspicious day than the one they had, as it were instinctively selected for the first social gathering of the Aloysians in Bombay. He dwelt on the exquisite pleasure derived from the memory of old associations, and on the various benefits arising from a social gathering of young men, such as themselves, who had a communion of feeling as Christians, country-men, and Aloysians, which they were bound to preserve, if human nature was not wholly extinct in them. They all remembered so well, he observed, how they once used to meet daily beneath one roof on a common soil, sheltered by the patronage of St. Aloysius, the patron of youth, governed by one body of superiors, living under the same holy discipline, guided by one principle of action, and then explained at length the necessity of their organising the mselves into a permanent association, to protect their interest with united effort, to inspire each other with a spirit of emulation in all good, and to help each other by mutual counsel in the struggles of life. The speech was received with loud cheers and acclamation. Mr. Alexander Saldanha next rose and in a humorous speech, referred to the bond of union that should subsist not only between the old pupils and their *alma mater*, the College, but also between one another wherever they might be, their duties to each other, and to the mother-country. Among other things, he mentioned, "caste prejudice" which still prevailed among them, as one of the defects of their society, which a certain extent retarded the progress of their community. (Loud cheers.) The next part of the programme was an entertainment, during which toasts were drunk to his Holiness, her Majesty, his Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore, Administrator Apostolic of Bombay and to the Rector, Professors and Aloysians of the College, as also to the retired Principals. The musical part of the programme was most enjoyable. Songs, English and Native, were well sung, accompanied by an orchestra. The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to the managing committee, and to the chairman, and the singing of the hymn to St. Aloysius, and the National Anthem.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

For Judgment.

348-90—Munsukhlal, D and J—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel and others vs Dhumbal—Payne G and S.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

40-91—K J Mantri—For pauper—Balaram Casinath vs Castinath Rajaram Canna—Chalk W and S.

42-91—In person—Narayen Pandoba Sakir vs Sakurbai—J C Cama.

43-91—In person—Vishnoo Ganesh vs Wishwanath Atmaram Ajink.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

224-87—Chitnis, M and M—Bai Rallabhai vs Thukor Jaitha Chaturbhoy—In person—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

478-90—Mirza H K—Kursondas Ludha Boda and another vs Damodar Anundjee—J C Cama.

675-90—In person—a pauper—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Butjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardasir, H. and D.

59-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajoona and another vs Meajon Haji Hubib Alimoo—B V N Kirtikar.

438-90—Connoy and B—Semail Nansey vs

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...advertisements as follows :—[illegible]
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...LIES' SINGLE EARRINGS, ... with fine Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, and ... Rs. 250 to Rs. 4,000 ... Co., Ld., opposite the Rajabai Tower, ...

MANGOES DELICIOUS GOA ALPHONCE ... FRESH FROM ... RELIABLE DOMESTIC ... WANTS ... necessary ... at shortest notice as ... supplied to Mr. ... sister during the tours of H. R. H. Prince ... Port Victoria, ... H. the Commodore, and the annual tour ... H.E. the Viceroy and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., Military Repository, Fort, Bombay.

DO'T'H YOUR WORRIED MIND.— ... LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ ... CAPITAL NOVELTY ever ... India. OURSHEREE COWASJEE, G. I. P. ... Watch-maker, No. 6, Madows Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class ... Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated, Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best ... site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from ... Station. Rooms, Board and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, R. BOMANJI.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronised by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

FOR SALE.—A handsome and well-bred ... Brown W. Gelding, 5 off, 15-2½, Broken, Saddle and Harness, Rs. 700. Open to reasonable offer, at STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—2 GREY AFRICAN PARROTS, speaking, direct from England. No reasonable offer refused. Apply PRINCESS BAR, Carnac Bunder.

LOST.—Share Certificate, No. 792, on the ... name of Bai SOONABAI, widow of NANABHOY BURJORJEE. Any one bringing same to D. CHOTHIA and Co., 11, Hornby Road, will be rewarded with Rs. 5.

WHERE can you get BEST TEAS at ... Moderate Prices? GO to D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea-Merchant and Sole Agent, Peachurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Baadora.

MAINSPRINGS.—In consequence of so ... many Mainsprings breaking during the Rains, I am prepared to fit the finest quality of Mainsprings in English or Swiss Watches by English workmen only, at a discount of 25 per cent. off my usual prices.—A. W. UNGER, 41 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRICKET.—By Appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay. The largest and the cheapest Depot in India.—R. R. PARAKH and Co., 13, Church Gate Street.

EXCELSIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, ... and Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Top Floor, TRACT and ... BOOK SOCIETY, opposite Money School, Dhobie Talao, from 1st August. Rent Rs. 100. Apply A. H. AXFORD, Superintendent.

THE New Patent PHOENIX with iron axles ... and brass wheels, with 5 metal tunes and 24 steel reeds, Rs. 60, with case complete. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by a Widow, a SITUATION as NURSE to young children.—Apply to "S.G.A." Jeypore, Rajputana.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. FEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and ... Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY ... from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. INLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Fanny Skalfield, 1,047 tons, Captain F E Turner, cleared yesterday for Colombo, in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons Captain W J Rule, sailed yesterday for Cocanada in ballast.

THE British s s Swainby, 1,763 tons, Captain J Green, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE British s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain T Hughes sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Cheldyra, 1,774 tons, Captain W W Gould, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Waverly, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE British s s Tasso, 2,356 tons, Captain E Dily, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,030 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE British s s Cyrene, 1,834 tons, Captain George Hedley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,030 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE British s s Crathorne, 1,773 tons, Captain Robert Crombie, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Cardiff via Aden in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khilva, 993 tons, Captain W Major, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dy Surg-Genl Hughes, Captain Phillott, Mahomed bin Hoosen and 50 deck.

THE British s s Aberdeen, 2,371 tons, Captain C Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—The Hon T Brunton, Miss E Brunton, Mr W Brunton, Mr S Burton, and 23 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ON the 16th instant some 3,000 cocoanuts and a number of bamboos were seen floating off the shore at Marmagoa. The custom authorities sent boats and fishermen to collect them. There is no indication of a shipwreck, but it is thought that a country craft carrying cargo of this description may have foundered.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. St. Enoch	1274	Ogilvie	A	F Muir & Co
„ King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	C	B P S N Co.
„ Nedjed	1602	Newey	D	K Nixon & Co
„ Iran	2116	Delargy	E	E. Bates & Co.
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	F	B I S N Co
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
Ship John Davie	1013	Richards	H J	
S.S. Cheldyra	1794	Gould	K	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	L	E Bates & Co
„ Elmete	1276	Williamson	M	B Craig and Co.
„ Strathclyde	2151	White	N	W&A Graham & Co.
„ County of York	1477	Wylie	O	B Craig & Co.
„ Tinor	1353	Yule	P	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Swainby	1763	Greene	Q	F Muir & Co
„ Wennington Hall	1885	Kilvert	R	Alongside.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Kt. Errant	2240	Mathews	1	K Nixon & Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abreu	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ L. Tower	2071	Stewart	3	F Muir & Co
„ Canton	2044	Baker	4	P & O S N Co
„ Malwa	1694	Preston	5	P & O S N Co
„ Knight Commander	2731	Thomas	6	K Nixon & Co
„ Amphitrite	2486	Vine	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Whitefield	1560	Dalziel	8	Ernsthausen & Co
„ Drumfels	1593	Steidtman	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Red Car	1128	Waller	10	W & A Graham & Co
„ B. Hall	2494	Barnes	12	E Bates & Co
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	13	E Bates & Co
„ Accomac	1625	Chambers	14	The Captain
„ Calder	400	Taylor	18	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Kilwa (s)	Major	Bussrah, June 12.
	Tasso (s)	Dily	Cardiff, May 28.
	Aberdeen (s)	Taylor	Mauritius, June 15.
	Cyrene (s)	Hedley	Cardiff, May 28.
	Karoon (s)	Freeman	Port Said, June 12.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Clan Macdonald (s)	Rule	Cocoanda.
	Siam (s)	Wright	Aden.
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Marseilles, &c.
	Swainby (s)	Green	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer King Arthur, Fair weather, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
„ Cheldyra, Gould, for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Aberdeen, for London.
„ Crathorne, for Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
June.
22 Loodiana s ..... Hugill ..... Bombay, June 10.
Brenda ship ..... Rossiter ..... New York, March 30.
DEPARTURE.
June 22.—Ship Thomas Hilyard.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.
June.
24 Camorta s ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Macdonald s—308 cases whisky, Dunjeebhay Cowasjee and Co; 2 cases whisky, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 10 cases whisky, J Jehangeer and Co; 170 cases brandy, P Rattonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macdonald s—42 cases stout, Cursetjee and Eduljee; 8 cases gin, Khuljeet Bazonjee; 30 casks carbolic powder, Hirjil Mulji and Co; 125 cases candles, E Russooljee; 9 bales printing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.
Sutlej s—6 cases medicine, wine &c, Sodder and Co; 11 cases medicine, F. S. Madon and Co.
Ebro s—25 drums turpentine, E Essubjee; 50 drums turpentine, C Mooljee and Co; 1,401 kegs paint of sorts, C Rajbhoy and Co.
Poshawar s—11 cases medicine, &c, C. Vullabji Bhica and Co; 2 packages glazed boards, C A. B. Brother.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—5 bales printing papers, M. A Essabhoy and Co; 7 bales printing papers and 4 boxes printing ink, G Vishnu Shreeoriahnaidass.

FROM ANTWERP.
Bombay s—10 cases brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.
Lycia s—10 cases soap, A Ebrahim.

FROM TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—132 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM CHARENTE.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—30 cases brandy, R R Parakh and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—10 cases perfumed spirit, Manockjee Dadabhoy.
Rheinfels s—100 drums methylated spirit, D M Daboo and Co; 6 packages glassware, T Ashoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Timor s—90 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Iran s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 48 bales wool, R Amerchand; 25 bales wool, C Nanjee.
Edon Hall s—92 bales wool, K Schoolhall; 69 bales wool, and 50 bales gunny rags, Nursey Khatavi; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 35 cases condiments, R D Subedar; 20 cases curry powder and 3 casks chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.
Aberdeen s—88 cwts deer horns and 64 bales hides and skins, A Graham and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 8,145 cwts myrabolams, Beyts Craig and Co; 6,000 cases castorseed, and 300 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 9 bales skins, Esmal Gangji and Co; 50 casks chutney and 40 casks pickle, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 4 cases dry fish, 3 cases pepper powder, and 7 cases chutney, D P Batha and Co; 450 cwts buffalohorns, and 183 cwts deer horn, V Gangjee; 15 cwts fishmaws, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 31 cwts fishmaws, P Danjee; 333 cwts deer horns, 2 bales deer skins and 12 cwts peacock feathers, John M Rehimtoola; 31 bales skins, A Hoosen; 84 cwts beeswax, M Hussonbhoy; 7 cases indigo, G Cullianjee; 72 bales shells, Ewart Latham and Co; 122 cwts gum, T Jeewanjee; 2,022 cwts myrabolams, 21 cwts nux vomica and 763 cwts turmeric, Sewjee Ramjee; 116½ cwts gum and 37 cwts skins, S Moloobhoy and Co; 9 bales skins, P H Abdool Cadar; 15 bales skins, H C Hajee Gunnay; 15 bales skins, H S H Jan Mamed; 40 bales skins, H M; 4 bbls; 21 bales hides, F Rowland and Co; 375 cwts gum, G Moomar; 333 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee; 50 cwts nigerseed, 30 cwts jowri, 300 cwts mussoor dhal, and 2,800 cwts mussoor, A Blaschceck and Co.
Siam s—21 cwts ivory, Ishmjeebhoy Sajen.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Nerano s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat and 4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 325 bales cotton, 2,001 cwts linseed, and 1,425 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Swainby s—5,000 cwts wheat, and 1,999½ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Whitefield s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Kt Commander s—56 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.
St Enoch s—700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,003 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Kt Errant s—3,255 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschceck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
County of York s—1,650 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 495 cwts mowrasseed, John Fachiri; 5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; 400 cwts rapeseed, Khuljeet Bazonjee; 30 cases carbolic powder, Hirjil Mulji and Co; 125 cases candles, E Russooljee; 9 bales printing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Cheldyra s—5,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 26 bales skins, Volkart Brothers.
Elmete s—3,980 cwts wheat and 4,500 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Brothers.
Idar s—4,250 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.
Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Canton s—45 cwts sharkfins, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 25 bales twist, Sorabjee N. Talati and Co; 107 bales twist and 66 bales cotton, E Shapoorjee; 56 cwts copiate, and 374 cwts fanseed, D Moojee; 93 cwts sharkfins, and 2 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanjee; 61 cwts oilmans, L Morally and Co; 3 cwts sharkfins, L Chutoo; 63 cwts copiate, 75 cwts cloves, 37 cwts fanseed, 10 cwts kudoo and 37 cwts bynabole, Quan Lun Eoo; 112 cwts oilmanum, A Chaghanee and Co; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Malwa s—63 chests opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Malwa s—200 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, T M China; 200 bales twist, C Ebram.
Canton s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 35 bales twist, Framjee Sorabjee Saodi and Co; 7 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 57 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co.

FOR KOBE.
Canton s—50 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Chindwara s—300 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

CONSOLS were unaltered in London yesterday, at 95; and Indian Sterling Loan at 105½. Bar Silver advanced ½d. per oz., say to 45⅝d.; and Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher at £78; but 4s per Cents were unchanged, at 79½; and in New York the metal was ½ cent higher at 101, with Exchange down ¼ cent, at 4·88½ dollars. The Indian Council made further special allotments of Bills yesterday, say 1½ lakh on Bombay, 8½ lakhs on Calcutta, and 2½ lakhs on Madras, at rates ranging from 1s. 5 9-32d. to 1s. 5⅞d., the latter price being ⅛d. higher than was obtained on Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 5 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 95. Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·26.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued yesterday made the Reserve the same as it stood at a week ago, at 46 per cent. of the liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent., and the market rates of discount were unaltered at 1½ per cent. for short London Bills, and 2⅝ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The Wheat Market was dull, and quotations come 2d. per cental lower for No. 1 Soft White, and Soft Red, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 10d. and 7s. 9d. per quarter, respectively ex-quay; spot White Delhi being 1d. per cental lower, at 7s. 9d. ex-quay. Bombay Linseed was steady at previous prices of 42s. per quarter on the spot, and 42s. 6d. to arrive, ex-quay.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the Sales having reached 12,000 bales, including 700 East Indian. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4¼d. per lb.; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions, Surats also being unaltered in value. The day's imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8⅞ cents; but September Futures were 9 points higher, at 8·21 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales; and the following is now the comparison between this season's receipts, and those of the previous two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Thursday's Receipts...	1,000	1,100	200
Five days' do. ...	11,000	3,300	1,700
Since 1st Sept. 1890...	6,824,000	5,738,700	5,480,500

Our local Cotton Market remains in the same quiet state, but without any further change in rates. Nothing whatever has been done for export to-day; and the purchases for the Mills aggregate only 675 bales, consisting of 200 Indore, at Rs. 154; 200 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 151; 125 Baroda Ginned, at Rs. 167; 100 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 148; and 50 Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 152 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market, and with prices unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,541 bales.
Wheat	88,228 cwt.
Linseed	15,333 „
Rapeseed	1,320 „
Poppyseed	1,922 „

FREIGHTS are quiet, with very little demand for tonnage visible. Rates to Continental ports, for prompt shipment, have been placed at 20s. 6d. to 20s.; and to Liverpool, at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firm feeling, with one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 9-16d., and with Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 5 11-32d. The rate for Credits, however, advanced to 1s. 5⅝d. for the close of the mail; and 1s. 5⅝d. was done for Demand, forward Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 5¾d. for the end of the year. The market closed with a decidedly strong feeling at the following ready rates :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅝d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 21-32d.	„
Francs do.	1'96	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active and advancing, and by the afternoon rates for Fours were ⅛ per cent. above last evening's quotations, at 107⅞ for Money and the coming Settlement; and 107 9-16 for the July account; and before closing a further rise of 1-16 per cent. had been attained, the cash price being 107 5-16. For 4½ per Cents. 109 is now nominally quoted.

SHARES are quiet, but generally steady at our last quotations. Coorla Mill shares have advanced Rs. 15; Bank of Bombay are Re. 1½ higher, at Rs. 961½.

We have received prospectus of the Indus Valley Steam Irrigation and Trading Company, Limited, which has been formed for the purpose of taking over and erecting certain Cotton Ginning Factories in Scinde, as well as the purchases of Mr. J. Criper, of steam irrigation and supply of water for the cultivation of cotton and other produce, with cultivation leases of about 32,000 acres on Government irrigation. The Board of Directors contains the names of Dr. George Yeates Hunter, formerly Brigade-Surgeon in the Bombay Army, and General McLeod Innes, R.E., late Accountant General. The capital is £50,000 divided into shares of £5 each, the rate for Indian subscriptions being fixed Rs. 14 per £1 sterling. The Secretary is Mr. S. W. Anderson, of Messrs. Anderson and Co., Kurrachee, sub *pro tem.* registered office being at 143, Temple Chambers, London, E. C.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 28TH JUNE, 1891.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Chora.) Missa Celestis.—Hymns 3, part 1, 310 and 298.
1-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 164, 437 and 431. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrott in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
7 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 182, 237 and 213.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 62 and 73.
Offertory for Children's Gift.
6 p.m.—Processional 447—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 210 and 24. Recessional 432.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 273, 308 and 329.
9 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 182, 280 and 447.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
Revd. R.M. Gray, M. A., Pastor.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 51, 95 and 32 (1st time), Chant 235.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrews Church, Fort.
Psalm; 65 tune, 139.
Hymn 187.
Hymn 37; 1st tune.
Hymn 210.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Cause

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ILLNESS OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from the effects of the influenza, with which he was recently attacked, and anxiety is expressed by his friends, regarding his condition. The last few days his health has been much better, and he was yesterday ordered to Lowestoft to recruit.

MARRIAGE OF MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell was privately married to Mrs. O'Shea yesterday at the Registrar's Office at Steyning, Sussex.

PENSIONS FOR ARMY VETERANS.

In the House of Commons last night, during the discussion on the Army Estimates, the Secretary of State for War, announced that the question of granting pensions to the Veterans of the Crimean and Indian Wars, was under consideration and he would introduce a Bill, possibly during the present Session, dealing with urgent destitute cases.

THE GRIEVANCES OF PURCHASE OFFICERS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

In yesterday's debate on the Army Estimates, Lieutenant-General Fraser, the member for Coleraine North, urged that consideration should be given to the grievances of purchase officers and urged that a Royal Commission should be appointed to enquire fully into the question.

Mr. Stanhope said he was willing to enquire into individual cases, but declined to reopen the whole question.

REVOLUTION IN ARGENTINA.

Telegrams from Buenos Ayres state that a revolution, which has proved successful, has occurred in the Argentine Province of Catamarca. The Governor of the province has been deposed. In the fighting which took place, several persons were killed and a number wounded.

FRANCE REJECTS THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

PARIS, JUNE 26.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected by a large majority the Brussels Anti-Slavery Convention, the principal ground for its rejection being the revival of the right of search.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oceana, with the incoming mails of 19th June, left here for Aden at 5 p.m. to-day.

AN OFFICIATING APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

Colonel John Biddulph, Commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed to officiate in Beluchistan.

COMMUTATION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES IN THE MANIPUR TRIAL.

Doubt existing as to the sentences passed by the Government of India upon Aiya Parel Major and Colonel Jammu Khan the convictions of the Court at Manipur have been confirmed, but the sentence of death has been commuted to penal servitude for life. Their property has been confiscated.

The astute Babu, who defended the members of the Royal Family of Manipur before the Military Court, has despatched a long telegram to the Marquis of Ripon pleading the cause of his clients, and setting forth, the injustice of the sentences passed upon them.

CONSIDERATIONS OF REGIMENTAL CENTRES.

In the regimental centres of the Bengal native infantry corps certain alterations are made. The regimental centre of the 37th and the 38th (Dogra) Regiments is to be at Sialkote. The centre of the 29th, 30th, and 31st Punjab Regiments is to be transferred from Sialkote to Jhelum; and the centre of the 16th Bengal Infantry is to be at Agra, with the 30th, 16th, and 17th Regiments.

DEPARTURES FROM MANIPUR.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell left Manipur on the 24th for Cotacamund, where he intends to spend his leave.

Mr. Davis, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, has left Manipur for Kohima; his duties in connection with the State trials having been completed.

THE 2ND GOORKHAS.

The 2nd Goorkhas are organising a troop of thirty rifles mounted on Manipur ponies. It is thought they will be found useful for escorting officers who may have to travel in the district.

DIOCESAN ITEMS.

The Diocesan Board of Education have decided to purchase the estate of the late Mr. J. C. Macdonald at Nani Tal, and remove the Diocesan Girls' School from its present buildings into it.

Government will purchase the premises at present occupied by the girls' school for public offices. The approval of the Bishop of Calcutta as head of the Diocesan Board is now only awaited, Government and the School Committee having sanctioned the proposals.

RECOVERY OF GENERAL COLLETT.

General Collett, who was for several days indisposed from a sprain in his wounded leg at the Afghan Expedition, is now much better.

A NEW STATE APPOINTMENT.

Major Vincent, who has been ordered to the Manipur State, is to act as President of the State Council in place of Nawab Safdar Ali Khan, who retires.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 293, dated the 23rd instant, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments in the 17th Beluchistan Regiment:—

Bombay Infantry.—Commandant Colonel W. H. Nicholson*, Commandant 3rd Beluch Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity. Wing Commanders—Major A. A. Pearson, from 24th Infantry, Second-in-Command; and Lieutenant J. W. G. Allock*, Indian Staff Corps. Wing Officers—Captain J. Davies, Staff Corps, political employ; and Lieutenant S. H. Selby, from the 24th Infantry; Lieutenant C. W. Jacob*, from the 3rd Beluch Regiment as Adjutant; Lieutenant H. Clowes, from the 17th Infantry, seconded; Lieutenant E. H. Twigg, the 24th Infantry as Quarter-Master; Lieutenant H. N. Wallers, from the 22nd Infantry; Lieutenant A. T. Rowlandson, R. L. Regiment, the 3rd Beluch, as officiating wing officer on probation. Surgeon-Major H. B. Masani, from the 3rd Beluch, as medical officer.

Where the effective strength marked with an asterisk join at Quetta forthwith. The remainder, mustering out of the 24th Infantry, on leave to England, as the case may be, with para. 8 of G. O. G. No. 537.)

The appointments above made are, except as regards Lieutenant Nicholson and Lieutenant C. W. Jacob, provisional only and contingent on passing the standard in Pushtoo, within eighteen months. The above officers will travel at public expense, under para. 175 A. A. R. I., Volume I, and para 513 J, Vol X. Part II., also Circular 25 of 11th August, 1890.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bombay Light Infantry.—Second Lieutenant A. J. R. Glasfurd, of the 1st Royal North Lancashire, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated the 12th June, 1891.

Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant (3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment).—Lieutenant A. C. J. Campbell, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated the 19th June, 1891.

3rd Queen's Own Bombay Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant J. L. Alexander, 2nd Dragoon Guards, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer on probation, dated the 24th June, 1891.

9th Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon M. B. Braganza, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon C. F. Willis, Indian Medical Service, transferred.

22nd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant W. Beale, officiating Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant J. F. Robertson, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, has been detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot, *vice* A. G. V. Chichester, promoted Captain and posted to the 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence:—

Captain Thatcher, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Third Circle, to Cashmere, from the 1st August to the 29th April, 1892, on private affairs.

Captain Haynes, Royal Lancaster, to England, for one year.

Lieutenant Orr, Lancashire Fusiliers, to remain in England from the 22nd May to the 22nd November, on arrival from India on duty with troops.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Public Works Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Executive Engineer, first grade, has been promoted to be Superintending Engineer, temporarily, from October, 1890.

Foreign Department.—H. E. the Governor-General has been pleased to recognise the appointments of Mr. Boneblust to hold the temporary charge of the Netherlands Consulate at Aden, *vice* Mr. Schmuck. Surgeon Leahy, Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Quetta; Surgeon-Major Faulkner, 19th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, *vice* Surgeon Leahy. The Judicial Assistant to the Consul-General for Fars and Persian Gulf has been invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the first class, subject to the assent of the Secretary of State. Captain Stewart, Political Assistant, second class, has been posted as Assistant to the Resident at Cashmir.

An order respecting the publication of newspapers in places administered by the Governor-General, but not forming a part of British India, has been published. The order is that no newspaper or printed work, whether periodical or other containing public news or comments on news shall, without the written permission of the Political Agent, be edited, printed, or published after the 1st August, 1891, in any local area administered by H. E. the Governor-General. If after that date, any newspaper is published without permission, the Political Agent may, in writing, require the person to leave such local area within seven days, and prohibit persons from re-entering. If such order be disobeyed, the person may be forcibly expelled. Written permission may be withdrawn at any time.

Finance Department.—Mr. Bhattacharya, Assistant Comptroller of Burma, has been posted Assistant Accountant-General, Madras.

Home Department.—The services of Lieutenant Williamson, 21st Punjab Infantry, has been placed at the disposal of the Burma Government for employment in the Upper Burma Military Police.

Revenue Department—Forests.—Mr. Jellicoe has been confirmed as first grade Deputy Conservator, Assam, and Mr. Oliver promoted to first grade Conservator in Burma.

Military Department—Mr. Dover has been promoted to Deputy Examiner, first grade; Second Lieutenant Thatcher, Hampshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Tomkins, Royal Warwickshire, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps; Captain Bryan, Royal Artillery, granted leave for two years, and Lieutenant Stuart, 11th Bengal Infantry, for one year; Lieutenant Moore, Royal Engineers, appointed Assistant Engineer, second grade, Military Works; Captain Bean, Indian Marine, granted an extension for one year as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, from the 9th April.

Public Works Department— Mr. Duncan, Executive Engineer, second grade, has been transferred to Madras for employment on railways; and Mr. Wolley Dod, the North-West Railway. Mr. Oates, Executive Engineer, first grade, officiates as Superintending Engineer, Burma.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

The Poona Polo Tournament will be held on the 31st August next. The value of the Cup to be competed for is Rs. 400; entrance each team Rs. 40. The tournament is open to teams from Cavalry and Infantry Regiments, from the Royal Engineers, from the Royal Artillery, from Staff Officers, from any gymkhana in the Bombay Presidency, from classes assembled in Poona, and from visitors from Poona and Kirkee. Lieutenant Browne, 3rd Light Cavalry, has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Tournament.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 25.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Lockeley Hall left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 6-30 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½d.

The Manchester Markets has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 5 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. "	79½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	45⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £28,200,000, increase, £400,000; public deposits £7,000,000, decrease, £100,000; other deposits £34,700,000, decrease, £200,000; other securities £30,600,000; notes and gold, £19,200,000, decrease, £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 46 per cent. of the liabilities.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	0 70	1 79	1 98	5 13
Friday, June 26	0 11	0 5	0 5	0 24
Total	1 5	1 95	2 23	5 37
Total fall to 25th June, 1890	28 6	29 49	34 30	22 52
Total fall to 25th June, 1889	17 4	22 2	19 49	15 26

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 6 a.m.

The Crown Princess of Sweden, who is still in very delicate health, has been residing in the vicinity of Naples since her return from Egypt, and she is now staying in the island of Capri with her children, until the time arrives for her to go to Germany, to pass the summer with her parents, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, at their palace on the island of Mainau, near Constance. The Crown Prince has returned to Stockholm. The Crown Princess Victoria will considerably increase the wealth of the Royal family of Sweden, for her only surviving brother has no children, so she is to inherit the immense fortune which came to her mother from the Emperor William and the Empress Augusta.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

If the good-natured individual, who invented a game of cards to relieve the monotony of existence for the mad King of France, could have foreseen all the disagreeables he thereby forced on innocent, though perhaps frivolous, posterity, he would in charity to the greater number, rather than to the one, have withheld his hand. Into what a pretty muddle has this estimable creature plunged the world up to date '90 and '91. If one may judge by the clatter that is being made, the inventions of Roger Bacon, George Stevenson, Edison, and Drs. Guillotine and Koch, have proved almost harmless in comparison to these mischief-working little packs of cards. In consequence of their introduction here is society shaken all to pieces, Lieut.-Col. Gordon Cumming royal highnesses, and merchant princes hustled into court, duchesses and the new *elite* hob-nobbing on hard benches, while the rest of the world—the Grundy-ridden world—holds up its pray in unsmirched hands and cries, "Fie! Fie!" But except for the very ugly suggestion of cheating, is there such very great reason to cry, "Fie! Fie!!" because a party of ladies and gentlemen (even though it include the future King of England) spend the evening playing baccarat?

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The question is easily asked, but in reply comes a chorus of discordant voices. "I think," said the Solicitor-General on Monday, "it is, perhaps, the stupidest way of losing your money or winning that of other people that I ever heard of." And on Tuesday Sir Charles Russell said: "It is, on the whole, a very good way of interesting a large party in a friendly game. Then, besides these learned authorities on the different methods of killing time, who consider card-playing simply from the intellectual standpoint, there are others who pose on the moral pedestal and declare that cards like pitch, cannot be touched without defilement. According to them, gambling in any form is demoralizing, and games of chance wholly to be reprobated. But if we look into the matter without the bias of conventionality, we must acknowledge that our ideas on right and wrong are, in this case, derived almost altogether from our notions of what is or has been customary. It is customary for people to think seriously and long before they give away their money; ergo, it is sinful for a person in a moment of exaltation to say or imply: if a seven turns up you shall receive fifty pounds. It is not usual for the street Arab to bestow a half-penny on his nomad friend; therefore it is criminal for him to cry "heads," and if her Majesty's head does not appear, to relinquish his claim to his copper. Carried to excess, of course, these generous impulses are foolish—in fact, generally inconvenient. The gambler, like any other speculator, who reduces himself to nothing per annum and nothing to pay his creditors, is not a desirable acquaintance, but this holds good all round. Excess in anything is to be deprecated—excess of wine, excess of wives, excess of ambition, excess of stupidity—even excess of virtue is found objectionable.

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But our money—the counters which the world exchanges with us in return for our services—is our own to keep or lose. Then, in an honest game of chance, where does the sin come in? What is life but a game of chance to most of us? We can hardly exist without staking on some uncertainty. When the farmer sows his seed, is it not on the chance of the weather proving favorable? For every bushel of corn he stakes he expects if he turns up trumps, i.e., favorable weather, to win at least forty. The only difference is that he does not bear reverses with the easy grace of those who recognize that they are playing games of hazard. When the worm wins the game, the farmer sulks, and thinks himself ill-used by heaven, and it is useless to remind him that the worm as well as he is a creature of Providence. He has no sympathy with his dummy opponent. The gambler in stocks, shares, and mines lays down his stake on just as frivolous an event as the turning of a card, and fortunes are every day lost and won in the money market by people who would shudder at the sound of horse-racing, and shrivel up at the shuffling of a pack of cards. Mrs. Grundy in her own way, too, is a bit of a gambler. How often is a new bonnet and mantle staked on the chance of the sun turning up to eclipse her neighbour in her winter garments. Then, why is Mrs. Grundy in such a hurry to cry, Fie?

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Of the ladies in Court this week, the loveliest—and they were mostly charming,was Lady Brooke—who wore black with a touch of electric blue, a large black hat, and a bunch of real violets in her golden hair. Lady Coleridge, who sat beside the Lord Chief Justice, looked very well in soft grey velvet, relieved by a touch of pink. Mrs. Arthur Wilson, a fine-looking woman, sat with her daughter, Mrs. Lysaght Green, in front of the Court, just beneath her counsel. According to Piccadilly, Mrs. Wilson was the daughter of a gentleman holding the position of Post-Master in Leeds. Through her husband's great commercial importance as the head of the Wilson Line of steamers trading from Hull all over the world, the Wilsons have established for themselves an excellent position in London and at their country seat, Tranby Croft. To those who think high lineage and a good old name tantamount to a certificate of honour, the following case, culled from a widesawake correspondent's notes, will perhaps be instructive. Lately at a bazaar, over which Royalty in person presided, two young ladies, who could boast rank as well as beauty, did not scruple to sell their roses at a shilling a-piece, and hand over the four-pence at which they were priced to the guileless stall-keeper, pocketing the difference. An eye for business is evidently being quickly developed in the advanced woman. Possibly Darwin's theory of selection, or the survival of the fittest would help us to account for it. But business sagacity is not confined solely to those who take part in philanthropic works. An artist of the feminine gender—it would outrage truth to call her lady—having painted portraits of a gentleman and his wife and received a liberal honorarium, furnish them with the framemaker's bill, on which, *sub-Rosa*, she had received from the framemaker a bonus of 25 per cent.

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Talking of the various ups and downs of life, the ladies in business and the traders sitting on high, Lady Clancarty is still playing in the title *role* of a second-rate burlesque in the provinces, while Lady Mansel's name appears in large type outside a London music-hall, accompanied by an impressionist idea of her in the scantiest of drapery.

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Marie Antoniette's pretty little theatre in the Trianon Versailles has been reopened lately by the members of the Theatre Francaise, who revived some of the quaint old plays that were written for the little theatre and its courtly company. There was a very picturesque audience, who wore panniers, instead of gowns up to date, in order to be more in harmony with their surroundings; but the dinner, though served in the tent of Louis XVI., was arranged to suit the nineteenth century palates.

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At the Comtesse de Leon's fancy dress ball this week, there were various groups arranged, which made a variety. The four points of the compass, a group of countries, and a Wattean wedding, were some of the most remarkable.

THE CHILD-WIFE MURDER AT CAMMATIPURA.

ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon Acting Superintendent Dillon charged Mahadu Mulloo, a carpenter, aged 23 years, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with murdering his wife Posanesbai, aged 12 years, on Wednesday last. It will be remembered that on Wednesday afternoon, Achappa Assana, a building contractor, living at 14th Lane Cammattipura, left home to attend to some business in the Fort, leaving his daughter, Posanesbai, and her husband, Mahadu Mulloo in charge of the house. When he returned home in the evening, he found his daughter dead, and his son-in-law Mahadu missing. The accused was supposed to have murdered his wife, Posanesbai, and acting on that supposition the police searched for the accused, and succeeded in arresting him on Thursday evening. A police sepoy, doing duty at Nepean Sea Road, saw the accused walking to and fro in a suspicious manner. He apparently seemed to be confused and excited. The sepoy's curiosity being naturally aroused, he went up to the accused and asked him his name. The accused gave his name to the sepoy, and he is said to have made a certain statement before the police, in consequence of which he was taken into custody. The accused, who is a strong muscularly-built man, with blue eyes and small moustaches, was placed at the bar in fetters. Being questioned by his Worship the accused said: "My name is Mahadu Mulloo and I live at Cammatipura."

The Magistrate: Your wife was found dead in your house. Do you wish to make any statement with regard to her death?—No.

The Magistrate: Have you anything to say now.

The Prisoner: What shall I say? I have nothing to say.

Mr. Dillon applied to his Worship for an adjournment of the case, in order to enable the police to make further inquiries. The Magistrate accordingly adjourned the case until the 10th inst.

In consequence of the death of Mrs. Hornby, wife of Dr. Hornby, Provost of Eton College, the Fourth of June celebration was abandoned. The widest sympathy is expressed for Dr. Hornby on his and bereavement. Every thing had been arranged for the entertainment of the numerous guests invited to the college, and for the rejoicings that annually attract so many Old Etonians. The speeches were prepared, the crews for the aquatic procession settled, and their picturesque naval costumes finished; but all the arrangements were at once cancelled when the loss which the Provost had sustained became known. Mrs. Hornby, who was forty-two years of age, had been suffering for some time, but her death was unexpected.

THE OIL WE BURN.

Competition may be the soul of trade, but it is hard sometimes for merchants to believe it, when, after perhaps enjoying a monopoly in a particular business, opposition comes, and not merely takes away a part of their business, but forces them to reduce their rates, in order to save themselves from being pushed to the wall altogether. This, until within the last few years, is how it was with the oil we burn in India. We had to depend almost solely on America for light after dark; and more, a small company, or "ring" it might be called, formed itself in Bombay for the purpose of trading in oil. The members of that company were able to make their own prices; if any individual attempted to open a trade in this city, the "ring" could afford to lower its rates for a time, causing the new comer to sell at such a loss that he would make no further attempt to contend against such powerful opposition, leaving the "ring" in possession of the field. All this is changed now; and we have to thank Russia for it, not that the petroleum which comes from the Baku and other wells is superior to the American, but because the importation of Russian oil into this country caused great competition between America and Russia, and between the dealers in American oil, and the merchants who introduced the Russian oil. The small, but powerful company in Bombay found themselves unable to maintain their monopoly, and had to beat a retreat and lower their rates before the strong opposition brought against them.

Before considering how Russia has succeeded in carrying off most of the oil trade America used to enjoy in Western India, it might prove interesting to consider briefly the rise and progress of Russian oil working. It was not until 1883, that with the discovery of new and valuable oil-wells the trade began to expand; and the importance to Russia of the rich deposits of petroleum found in the Caucasus and the Trans-Caspian region cannot be over-rated, when it it considered that the oil of the Caucasus alone yields such a large variety of useful products, such as benzine used for detergent purposes, and in the manufacture of India rubber goods, the burning oils, kerosine and astralene, three sorts of lubricating oils, the refuse from which yields naphthalene, anthracene, tar, benzol, and a good gas for burning, while in the Trans-Caspian region, in addition to these, come cerasene and paraffin. The enormous extent of country within the Russian dominions, and stretching beyond them, over which petroleum is found is remarkable. Colonel C. E. Stewart, who explored the country a few years ago, said in a description he published of his trip, that a wide belt of country extending from the north-west to south-east showed abundant signs of petroleum deposits. Commencing with the Crimea in the north-west he found the petroleum-bearing area to extend by the Konkan through the Caucasus to the littoral of the Caspian Sea, then spreading through Persia and the Trans-Caspian region to Sarakhas and Mero, appearing at several points in Persia, as in the Mogan plain in the north and at Dalaki in the south, showing again at several points on the north-west frontier of India in a line extending between Quetta and Peshawar. It is difficult to realise the enormous advance that has been made in civilization on the shores of the Caspian all through this petroleum industry. Look at Baku, for instance. Twenty years ago it was no more than a village; now it is a large thriving town with over a hundred refineries, the smallest of which is capable of turning out 5,000 tons, and the largest 20,000 tons of refined oil per month. One cannot realise without seeing those wells the fortunes that are drawn from them. Let us then describe one typical specimen of a well visited at Bibiabad not long ago. It began as a springing well, and threw up 250,000 poods of petroleum a day (equal to 4,030 tons), for nine days. A reservoir capable of containing 500,000 poods had been prepared, and this was filled in two days. The remainder of the petroleum which must have amounted to about 1,750,000 poods, or the enormous quantity of 28,210 tons ran into the sea and was lost. After nine days of continuous flowing it stopped, and for four weeks it flowed on an average three times a week at the rate of 100,000 poods a day on each occasion. After that the intervals became longer and the yields less until it stopped altogether. Pumping operations were then commenced, 10,000 poods a day being drawn from the well. The flowing began when the boring had reached 574 feet below the surface of the ground, and notwithstanding all the pumping, the level of the oil never fell. Those flowing wells occur more frequently in the Russian petroleum fields than in America, and the volume of oil thrown up by individual wells at Baku far exceeds anything in America. One of the most remarkable of these fountains was known as the Droujba, which flowed for months at an estimated rate, during the earlier stages, of 2,800,000 gallons a day, and it had at last, by the order of Government, to be artificially choked up in consequence of the damage it caused to adjoining properties by the quantities of sand it threw up.

Considering now the question of how long the supply of the wells at present working may last, it is true the flow does not often continue long, before pumping operations have to be resorted to. It is also true the wells are now bored much deeper than they used to be, some which began at 250 feet being now bored 700 feet deep or even more, but that does not prove the supply is failing. It is merely due to the fact that borers, in order to secure a larger supply, have sunk their wells deeper. Wells, which produced petroleum, say at 350 feet on being pumped dry, and on being redrilled 150 or 200 feet deeper have given a large supply. Colonel Stewart, who has carefully studied the question, says that only shows that the local supply near the surface in the immediate neighbourhood of that well was exhausted, not that the general supply of petroleum of the whole field had given out, because if a new well is bored at a little distance from the old well, oil will very probably be struck at the same depth or at a very little lower level than that at which it was found when the first well was drilled.

When this oil was first brought to India it was received with suspicion. No fault was to be found with the American oil, and the fact of the Russian oil being offered cheaper in the market did not help it much to begin with. Even now there are some consumers, who, loath to give up an oil they are very well satisfied with, continue paying the higher rate for American oil. But the Russian oil only required a trial to be found quite equal to that in use previously, and very soon it almost drove American oil from the market on this side of India. Three years ago about twenty per cent. of the oils imported came from America and eighty per cent. from Russia. Now the importation of Russian oil varies from ninety to ninety-five per cent., the remainder coming from America. This can be understood when there is a difference of from 3d. to 5d. per case. Why, it may be asked, can Russian oils be sold so much cheaper than American? The cost of working is not cheaper? No; but it all lies in the freight. It stands to reason that the shipping being very much less from Russia than from America, the oil can be sold cheaper. To show how the trade has increased it only requires to be stated that in the year 1885 9,597 waggons which, at 600 poods to the waggon, makes about 93,000 tons, left Baku, and three years later the amount of oil leaving the refineries was 50,703 waggons, equal to about 500,000 tons, and of this quantity India took about fifteen per cent.

The American traders, as a matter of course, did not like this reduction in their exports, and a year or two ago the chairman of the Standard Oil Association in America came to India to consider the question of competition with Russia. Finding how matters stood, he saw it was useless for American merchants to attempt to continue competing with Russia. If America did not care, considering they had sufficient markets for their oils at other eastern ports where freight did not affect them, the imports to Bombay being only about the hundredth part of the whole exports from America, and that consequently there was no necessity for a reduction of prices equal to those of Russia, we have gained here, for we are supplied with as good oil as we got years ago, and at a much cheaper rate. Strange to say in Calcutta Russian oil has not made such headway in the market as in Bombay. For one reason Calcutta is a port to which many sailing ships go, while the traffic between Bombay and other foreign ports is almost if not entirely conducted by steam. The freight by sailing ship being so much cheaper than by steamer, America can still send oil to Calcutta in competition with Russia, however, is slowly and surely gaining; although it is only within the last twelve months that Russian traders, by keeping down their prices, have made any headway.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 22nd June, 1891:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1891-1892	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April to 20th June, 1891.	5,429,100
Balance to be remitted from 21st June, 1891, to 31st March 1892	10,570,900

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	11	15 a.m.	3	33
Teheran	20	7	p.m.	3	32
Suez	20	7	30 p.m.		15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 26th June, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	0	..	5
" Kurrachee	..	13	..	1
" Madras	3	27	..	1

THE STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

A correspondent writes:—In a leading article yesterday the *Times of India* incidentally mentioned that "the actual stock of cotton held by *dealers* to-day is less than it was a year ago." Let us see. On 27th June of last year the commercial articles of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* put forth the estimates of 288,000 bales and 260,000 bales, respectively, as the stock of unsold Cotton warehoused here, giving a mean to start from of say ..... 275,000 bales.

Add Mill Stocks—2 months, supply (estimate)		110,000
Afloat in harbour on 25th June 1890		15,000
Receipts from the interior 24th June to 30th September 1890		77,000
Do. do. 1st Oct. 1890 to 24th June 1891		1,937,000
	Total..	2,414,000
Shipments to all ports from 25th June to 1st Oct. 1890 about	85,000	
Do. 1st Oct. 1890 to 25th June 1891.	1,690,000	
Afloat on 25th June 1891	5,000	
Estimated Mill Consumption for 12 months ending 25th June	650,000	1,820,000
leaving	.....	594,000

in Bombay distributed between the mills and the various dealers' godowns. And if any faith is to be placed in the dealers' estimate of 240,000 bales (in which by the way I place not the slightest reliance) the mills must hold stocks which will carry them into the new cotton season. Can any of your correspondents enlighten us on this point? There is always such haziness and uncertainty regarding Bombay stocks at the beginning of the rains that any information tending to clear the atmosphere would prove most useful. Anyhow the above figures would seem to argue that your contemporary was somewhat "out" in his statement this morning.

POTATO BLIGHT IN THE DECCAN.

A correspondent, writing from the Chas La Khed, Zilla Poona, says in this part of the country we raise a considerable quantity of potato crop and largely supply the Poona and Bombay markets with that commodity. We work hard and are well remunerated, and our lands have become valuable and are highly taxed by Government. Unfortunately, however, for the past four years our crops have been injured by a disease, which nobody in the neighbourhood understands or knows how to remedy. Soon after the plant germinates, it commences to wither from the top downwards, and within three or four days becomes a dry stick. If the plant has borne any potato we find when the potato is cut through a ring of black or white colour in it. Potatoes affected with this disease, have either a bitter taste, cannot be boiled to its usual softness, and get rotten in a comparatively short time. Prices of good potatoes have on this account risen and a bad quality is supplied to the poorer consumers. This state of affairs means ruin to the cultivator; and I trust, therefore, in the interests of the public as well as ourselves, the attention of the Government agricultural department as well as of agriculturalists, who know the disease will be brought to bear on the matter in the hope that the cause of this dis ease and a remedy for it might be suggested.

LEAVING PORT WITHOUT A PILOT.

Captain Robert Calvert, master of the s. s. Waverley, lying off Cross Island, appeared on a summons before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, to answer the charge of steaming out of harbour without a pilot on board, on May 3, brought against him by Mr. Thomas Thorburn, Harbour Master of the Port of Bombay. Mr. Yorke Smith, Solicitor, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared to prosecute. The accused was not represented.

Captain Calvert, in pleading ignorance to the offence he was charged with, said his name was Robert and not Richard and was under the impression a pilot was ordered on the Saturday before he sailed. This order he understood was given by the Asiatic Company, for whom the vessel was running, and who had the whole charge of it. He saw the shipping clerk at about three o'clock on that Saturday, and the latter asked him (the captain) at what time he should order the pilot. The captain replied that it was time for the pilot to come on board, when the whole of the cargo was shipped. The accused understood from the shipping clerk that the pilot was coming on the next day, by which they were already behind time, and had to pay Rs. 200 for working on Sunday. Towards noon the cargo was got in, but there was no sign of a pilot coming. The accused was expecting him, and he gave orders to hoist the jack to hurry him up as he thought in his mind that he (the pilot) would come. Preparations were then made for leaving, but as the pilot did not come, the accused proceeded, with the flag-still flying. Captain Calvert repeated that he believed a pilot had been ordered by the company, and it was not their wish to make any attempt to escape paying pilotage, for the money had been paid in. Before leaving the harbour, accused said he made a complaint then to his company to communicate with the Harbour Master for his not having been furnished with a pilot. The accused was under the impression that he was the aggrieved party, and wrote from Calcutta to his company about the native shipping clerk not ordering the pilot, explaining the circumstances at the same time. The Asiatic Company generally took upon themselves the responsibility of ordering pilots. But it was not necessary here. The accused said this was the third instance of the kind that occurred to him since he had been in the Asiatic Company.

The Magistrate: I understand you admit having no pilot on board?

Captain: Yes, Sir. But it was when I came back this time that I was informed of any port rule that I had broken.

The Magistrate: You know every one is supposed to be acquainted with the law?

Captain: I know every one is supposed to have a pilot; but we have not got the Act on board enforcing it. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate: We are supposed to know the law of the land.

The Captain: Then I plead ignorance. I did not know it.

Mr. Smith, in bringing one or two points to his Worship's notice said the master of the s. s. Waverley had been frequenting the port of Bombay for many years past. He thought it was very unlikely that the captain did not know that pilotage was absolutely compulsory in Bombay. The accused now relied on an application he made through the shipping clerk for a pilot, and brought that forward as an excuse now. In his (the accused's) letter of the 26th of May he did not refer to that application at all, and simply stated now that he did not know that a pilot was compulsory. A few months ago his ship arrived in the port of Bombay with twenty-one passengers on a voyage from Calcutta. It was then brought to his (the accused's) notice that his ship had not got a certificate necessary under the Act of 1874. His ship was now under survey for a certificate, and was under survey at that very date when he left the port without a pilot. The port officer could not help captains leaving the port without making an application and without a pilot. But something ought to be done to prevent this contravention of the law and the Act in respect of taking passengers on board without a certificate. Having been guilty of one [illegible], the accused commits a second breach. Mr. Smith said he thought it was a matter of some importance that this case should be taken notice of adequately against the accused, who seemed to have followed up a previous offence against the Act in regard to his same ship.

The Magistrate: I understand the captain said he paid his pilot dues.

Mr. Smith: He must pay his pilot dues before getting his port-clearance and the application for a pilot must be made before his ship is going out of port.

Mr. Cooper considering this was the first offence as far as he knew the captain had committed, inflicted a fine of Rs. 50.

Mr. Lees, the ship's agent, was present for the Asiatic Company, and guaranteed the payment of the fine.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presides at the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. The calendar is rather a heavy one, comprising thirteen cases, implicating sixteen prisoners; of whom six are Hindus, five Mahomedans, two Parsees, two Europeans, and one a Goanese. The offences charged against the prisoners are two of murder; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of criminal breach of trust as a public servant; one of enticing away a married woman; one of cheating by personation; one of criminal breach of trust as a servant; one of fabricating false evidence and of forgery; three of house-breaking and theft; and one of simple theft by an old offender. Five of the cases were committed by Mr. Cooper, five by Mr. Hamilton, two by Mr. Richardson, and one by Mr. Henry S. Nicholetts, Magistrate of Akola. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Angustine Dennis, a Goanese, committed by Mr. Cooper, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

2. Lalloo Nandlal, committed by Mr. Cooper, for fabricating false evidence and forgery of a valuable security.

3. Ali Shaik Mahomed, committed by Mr. Richardson, for theft in a building.

4. George Herbert Wittenbaker, a European, committed by Mr. Henry S. Nicholetts, Magistrate at Akola, for criminal breach of trust as a public servant.

5. Khodabux Mahomed Hassan, *alias* Nashibodin, committed by Mr. Hamil

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1891.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

[illegible] instalment of the Papal [illegible] of labour :—

[illegible] the spirit of revolutionary [illegible] been predominant in the [illegible] should have passed beyond [illegible] influence felt in the cognate [illegible]. The elements of a conflict [illegible] growth of industry, and the [illegible] science; the changed rela[illegible]; the enormous fortunes [illegible] poverty of the masses; the [illegible] and the closer mutual con[illegible] population; and, finally, [illegible] deterioration. The moment [illegible] present state of things just [illegible] mind with painful appre[illegible] those timorous or practical men who oppose [illegible] projects, and foreign [illegible] nothing [illegible] hold on public attention [illegible] Brothers, as on former occa[illegible] opportune to refute false teach[illegible] you in the interests of the [illegible] the common weal, and have imposed [illegible] power, on human liberty, on the [illegible] constitution of the State and on similar [illegible] we have thought useful to speak on [illegible] of labour. It is a matter on which we have [illegible] must [illegible] twice already. But in this [illegible] responsibility of the Apostolic office urges [illegible] the question expressly and at length, in order [illegible] may be no mistake as to the principles which truth and justice dictate for its settlement. The [illegible] is not easy, nor is it free from danger. It is not easy to define the relative rights and the mutual duties of the wealthy and of the poor, of capital and of labour. Not free from danger lies in this, that crafty agitators constantly make use of these disputes to pervert men's judgments and to stir up the people to sedition.

But all agree, and there can be no question whatever, that some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor. The ancient workmen's guilds were destroyed in the last century; and no other institution took their place. Public institutions and the laws have repudiated the ancient religion. Hence by degrees it has come to pass that working men have been given over, isolated and defenceless, to the callousness of employers and the greed of unrestrained competition. The evil has been increased by rapacious usury, which, although more than once condemned by the Church, is nevertheless, under a different form, but with the same guilt, still practised by avaricious and grasping men. And to the misery and wretchedness of working by contract, and the concentration of so many branches of trade in the hands of a few individuals, so that a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery itself.

To remedy these evils, the Socialists, working on the poor man's envy of the rich, endeavour to destroy private property, and maintain that individual possessions should become the common property of all, to be administered by the State or by municipal bodies. They hold that, by thus transferring property from private persons to the community, the present evil state of things will be set to rights, because each citizen will then have his equal share of whatever there is to enjoy. But their proposals are so clearly futile for all practical purposes, that if they were carried out, the working man himself would be among the first to suffer. Moreover, they are emphatically unjust, because they would rob the lawful possessor, bring the State into a sphere that is not its own, and cause complete confusion in the community.

It is surely undeniable that, when a man engages in remunerative labour, the very reason and motive of his work is to obtain property, and to hold it as his own private possession. If one man hires out to another his strength or his industry, he does this for the purpose of receiving in return what is necessary for food and living; he thereby expressly proposes to acquire a full and real right, not only to the remuneration, but also to the disposal of that remuneration, as he pleases. Thus, if he lives sparingly, saves money, and invests his savings, for greater security, in land, the land in such a case is only his wages in another form; and, consequently, a working man's little estate thus purchased should be as completely at his own disposal as the wages he receives for his labour. But it is precisely in [illegible] of disposal that ownership consists, whether [illegible] be land or movable goods. The Socialists, [illegible] endeavour to transfer the possessions [illegible] community, strike at the interests [illegible] they deprive him of the [illegible] wages, and thus of all hope [illegible] his stock and of bettering [illegible].

[illegible] importance, however, is that [illegible] they propose is manifestly against justice. [illegible] man has by nature the right to possess [illegible] as his own. This is one of the chief points of [illegible] distinction between man and the animal creation. For the brute has no power of self-direction, but is [illegible] governed by two chief instincts, which keep his [illegible] alert, move him to use his strength, and [illegible] to action without the power of choice. [illegible] acts are self-preservation and the pro[illegible] species. Both can attain their purpose [illegible] which are close at hand; beyond [illegible] brute creation cannot go, for [illegible] sensibility alone, and by [illegible]. But with man it is [illegible] the one hand, the [illegible] and therefore he [illegible] animal race, [illegible] similarity [illegible] humanity [illegible] to wear [illegible] which [illegible] is the [illegible] which makes [illegible] him essentially [illegible] on this account—[illegible] possesses reason—it must [illegible] things not merely for temporary [illegible] other living beings have them, [illegible] manifest possession is he must have [illegible] which perish in the using, but also those [illegible] used, remain for use in the future.

This becomes still more clearly evident if we consider man's nature a little more deeply. For man, comprehending by the power of his reason things innumerable, and joining the future with the present—being, moreover, the master of his own acts—governs himself by the foresight of his counsel, under the eternal law and the power of God, whose Providence governs all things. Wherefore, it is in his power to exercise his choice, not only on things which regard his present welfare, but also on those which will be for his advantage in time to come. Hence man, not only can possess the fruits of the earth, but also the earth itself: for of the products of the earth he can make provision for the future. Man's needs do not die out, but recur; satisfied to-day, they demand new supplies to-morrow. Nature, therefore, owes to man a storehouse that shall never fail, the daily supply of his daily wants. And this he finds only in the inexhaustible fertility of the earth.

Nor must we, at this stage, have recourse to the State. Man is older than the State; and he holds the right of providing for the life of his body prior to the formation of any state. And to say that God has given the earth to the use and enjoyment of the universal human race, is not to deny that there can be private property. For God has granted the earth to mankind in general; not in the sense that all without distinction can deal with it as they please, but rather that no part of it has been assigned to any one in particular, and that the limits of private possession have been left to be fixed by man's own industry and the laws of individual peoples. Moreover, the earth, though divided among private owners, ceases not thereby to minister to the needs of all; for there is no one who does not live on what the land brings forth. Those who do not possess the soil, contribute their labour; so that it may be truly said that all human subsistence is derived either from labour on one's own land, or from some laborious industry which is paid for either in the produce of the land itself or in that which is exchanged for what the land brings forth.

Here, again, we have another proof that private ownership is according to nature's law. For that which is required for the preservation of life and for life's well-being, is produced in great abundance by the earth, but not until man has brought it into cultivation and lavished upon it his care and skill. Now, when man thus spends the industry of his mind and the strength of his body in procuring the fruits of nature, by that act he makes his own that portion of nature's field which he cultivates—that portion on which he leaves, as it were, the impress of his own personality; and it cannot but be just that he should possess that portion as his own, and should have a right to keep it without molestation.

These arguments are so strong and convincing that it seems surprising that certain obsolete opinions should now be revived in opposition to what is here laid down. We are told that it is right for private persons to have the use of the soil and the fruits of their land, but that it is unjust for any one to possess as owner either the land on which he has built or the estate which he has cultivated. But those who assert this do not perceive that they are robbing man of what his own labour has produced. For the soil which is tilled and cultivated with toil and skill utterly changes its condition; it was wild before, it is now fruitful; it was barren, it now brings forth in abundance. That which has thus altered and improved it becomes so truly part of itself as to be in a great measure indistinguishable and inseparable from it. Is it just that the fruit of a man's sweat and labour should be enjoyed by another? As [illegible] follow their cause, so it is just and right that the results of labour should belong to him who has [illegible].

[illegible] reason, therefore, the common opinion of [illegible] Mode rejected by the few dissentients who [illegible] and the opposite view, has found in the [illegible] of nature and in the law of Nature herself, the [illegible] of the division of property, and has con[illegible] by the practice of all ages the principle of [illegible], as being pre-eminently in conformity with human nature, and as conducing in the most [illegible] to the peace and tranquillity of [illegible]. The same principle is confirmed and enforced by divine laws—laws which, as long as they are [illegible] must have a most powerful influence for [illegible] the division of property, and the [illegible] of the right of possession. The eighth commandment forbids even to covet that which is another's: for God wills that a man shall not covet thy neighbour's [illegible] nor his field, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his." The rights here spoken [illegible] individual man, are seen in a [illegible] they are considered in relation [illegible] obligations.

[illegible], is it indispensable that all [illegible] follow the counsel of Jesus [illegible] to enter into the bonds of [illegible]. He knows how can abolish the natural and [illegible] right of marriage, or in any way limit [illegible] and principal purpose of marriage, ordained by God's authority from the beginning. *Increase and multiply.** Thus we have the family, or "society" of a man's own household; a society limited indeed in numbers, but a true "society," anterior to every kind of state or nation, with rights and duties of its own, totally independent of the commonwealth.

The right of property, therefore, which has been proved to belong naturally to individual persons, must also belong to a man in his capacity of head of a family; such a person must possess this right so much the more clearly in proportion as his position multiplies his duties. For it is a most sacred law of nature that a father must provide food and all necessaries for those whom he has begotten; and similary, nature dictates that a man's children, who carry on, as it were, and continue his own personality, should be provided by him with all that is needful to enable them honourably to keep themselves from want and misery in the uncertainties of this mortal life. Now, in no other way can a father effect this, except by the ownership of profitable property, which he can transmit to his children by inheritance. A family, no less than a state, is, as we have said, a true society, governed by a power within itself, that is to say, by the father. Wherefore, provided that the limits be not transgressed which are prescribed by the very purposes for which it exists, the family has at least equal rights with the State in the choice and pursuit of those things which are needful to its preservation and its just liberty.

We say, at least equal rights; for since the domestic household is anterior both in idea and in fact to the gathering of men into a commonwealth, the former must necessarily have rights and duties which are prior to those of the latter, and which rest more immediately on nature. If the citizens of a state—that is to say, the families—on entering into association and fellowship, experienced at the hands of the State hindrance instead of help, and found their rights attacked instead of being protected, such association were rather to be repudiated than sought after.

The idea, then, that the civil government should, at its own discretion, penetrate and pervade the family and the household, is a great and pernicious mistake. True, if a family finds itself in great difficulty, utterly friendless and without prospect of help, it is right that extreme necessity be met by public aid, for each family is a part of the commonwealth. In like manner, if within the walls of the household there occur grave disturbance of mutual rights, the public power must interfere to force each party to give the other what is due; for this is not to rob citizens of their rights, but justly and properly to safeguard and strengthen them. But the rulers of the State must go no further; nature bids them stop here. Paternal authority can neither be abolished by the State, nor absorbed; for it has the same source as human life itself. "The child belongs to the father," and is, as it were, the continuation of the father's personality; and, to speak with strictness, the child takes its place in civil society, not in its own right, but in its quality as a member of the family in which it is begotten. And it is for the very reason that "the child belongs to the father," that, as St. Thomas of Aquin says, "before it attains the use of free will, it is in the power and care of its parents." So Socialists, therefore, in setting aside the parent and introducing the providence of the State, act *against natural justice*, and threaten the very existence of family life. And such interference is not only unjust, but is quite certain to harass and disturb all classes of citizens and to subject them to odious and intolerable slavery. It would open the door to envy, to evil-speaking, and to quarrelling; the sources of wealth would themselves run dry, for no one would have any interest in exerting his talents or his industry; and that ideal equality of which so much is said would, in reality, be the levelling down of all to the same condition of misery and dishonour.

Thus it is clear that the main tenet of Socialism, the community of goods, must be utterly rejected; for it would injure those whom it is intended to benefit, it would be contrary to the natural rights of mankind; and it would introduce confusion and disorder into the commonwealth. Our first and most fundamental principle, therefore, when we undertake to alleviate the condition of the masses, must be the inviolability of private property. This laid down, we go on to show where we must find the remedy that we seek.

* Genesis i. 28.

THE TAJ MAHAL.

The Rev. Father Benson, writing to the *Cowley Evangelist*, thus describes the Taj Mahal :—

I walked to the Taj. It has been called a dream in marble. Indeed, it was once one of the dreams of one's life to see it. Sometimes dreams are realized more easily than realities. Certainly, if it is a dream it is a dream which few souls could have had genius enough to develope even in a dream! Perfectly marvellous! A painter's brush may produce a dream which the sight of it awakens, but itself is altogether as incapable of representation as the sunlight. Nature works along with art. The beautiful blue sky, the dark foliage of cypresses and tropical plants in the surrounding gardens, the waters in the long basins and channels, some of white marble and others of red sandstone, reflecting the central object, seem as an orchestra carefully trained to emphasize a voice of witchery whose melodious sadness holds the listener hushed. Its effect is greatly enhanced by the buildings of red sandstone, with white marble inlaid, through which it is seen at various distances on either side, and with which, as you stand in the gardens, your eye contrasts it when for a moment you turn away. As you enter you see it framed by the dark red archway, with nature's massive greenery and bright aerial blue. It stands before you in its delicate purity, with many a line of inlaid colour, faint enough to destroy the harsh solidity of absolute whiteness, without letting it [illegible] its pure lustre. It seems as if it were like thistle-[illegible] that could be blown away, but there it [illegible] unchangeably the same. It appeals to the eye [illegible] as a range of Alpine snows seen far away [illegible] the clouds. The mountain peaks are far [illegible] and far on high. They lift the soul far upward. [illegible] One asks, What is it for? It has no [illegible] of uplifting joyous hope. It only enshrines [illegible] pair. It only tells of the tyranny of death. A [illegible] monarch may bury his dead out of his sight, but he [illegible] can only make the power of death more manifest by [illegible] the stricking out which he summons. The wealth [illegible] that he expends is the very measure of his feebleness.

I rested for some time in the garden, and wrote some notes on the Psalms, as I sat beside the marble basin. How different is death with all the resources of wealthy wor[illegible] from the bright hope which rests upon many a simple grave of turf, when Christian love can follow the dead into another world with the bright anticipations of the heavenly Jerusalem.

The interior of the building brings out still more the futility of pride beneath the penalty of sin. The chief decorations of costly mosaic are inside, but one can only see them by the help of the taper with which the chuprasay conducts the visitor to inspect the various details. These are the tombs of Shajehan and [illegible], who professed to deplore, "the Light of the World," "the Exalted of the Palace." She died in 1629. The building was finished in 1640. He is now buried beside her. It is the splendour of death veiling the hopelessness of the dead. Each jewelled flower in the mosaic seems to call up a voice from below. See what we had, but we have nothing now!

How different are the memorials which Christian Faith teaches us to raise, that they who are gone to God's love may exert a power of love in which they may still in some sort live upon the earth. Keble College or the Sarah Acland Institution tell of aims and powers which death could not thwart nor quench. Islam in India seems to revel in exhibiting death in its supremacy by the incapacity of the proud fatalism which bows down to it. Let us hope that Christian wealth may exhibit the triumph of life over death and light up those vast populations which are now wasting their lives with little sense of joy or desire for better things, so that life may rise to a joyous energy of which they are incapable without the stimulus of faith, and the grave may shine with sweet visions of a home on high wherein true hope exults to recognise the exhaustless resources of eternal love.

I went into the mosque which is near the tomb, itself one of the beautiful buildings where red arches relieve the framework of the landscape. From beneath their shade one gets another beautiful aspect of the building. Being quite by myself I was able to sing the office for a time, it was a pleasure to make the arches resound with a Gloria Patri, as one stood where the Moulvie used to read the Koran. I daresay others have said the Gloria there before me, but one hopes that glory will be hastened by many prayers and Iahmael be called back to the tent of Isaac.

"I'LL GO FOR A SOLDIER."

In the days when the British army was largely recruited from dregs of the population, it was a common practice for magistrates to let off delinquents on their promising to enlist. Means were adopted, of course, to insure the fulfilment of the pledge, and the service thus got the benefit of a large infusion of unmitigated rascality. There are, it appears, some present day ne'er-do-wells who believe that the system still obtains; the tradition came down to them from their parents, and they are not aware that we have changed all that. One of these gentlemen in the Midlands the other day, finding that he could not disprove a charge of exceptionally brutal assault, repeated the old formula. "Let me off, and I'll go for a soldier." It did not occur to him for a moment that the Army would reject such a promising recruit. Perhaps he mentally argued that a person endowed with such pugnacious instincts would exactly suit a fighting profession. The bench thought otherwise, however, deeming that he was much better adapted for the calm seclusion of goal life. It may be, too, that the effrontery of the proposal enhanced his punishment—six months' imprisonment. In that case, we are in entire harmony with the magisterial mind, says *The Globe*. It is nothing short of an insult to one of the noblest professions that ruffians of his type should dare to treat it as a convenient refuge from punishment. Their doing so is not without harm to the service. Others get to regard the army as the *dernier ressort* for rascality, and respectable working men naturally refuse to enlist. We trust, therefore, that whenever this offer proceeds from a prisoner, the bench will give him plainly to understand, when passing sentence that he would have been let off more lightly but for insulting the nation's soldiers.

The Rhenish memorial to the late Emperor William is to take the form of a monument, which is to be erected at Coblenz, probably on the picturesque heights of Asterstein above Ehrenbreitstein, where it will be a prominent object from the Rhine and from every part of Coblenz. It is expected that the Electoral Palace at Coblenz, which was the favourite abode of the Empress Augusta, will next year become the residence of Prince and Princess Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe.

ANECDOTES OF ARTISTS.

Shortly after the death of the late Mr. Richard Redgrave, C.B., Royal Academician, his children found a journal detailing all the striking incidents of his life hidden away among his papers. This diary, which in the earlier part opens as an autobiographical account of the painter's childhood, is now published in one volume, with explanatory notes and additions by F. M. Redgrave—"Richard Redgrave: A Memoir."

It would be difficult to meet anywhere with so many good stories and interesting reminiscences of celebrities as are comprised in the 400 pages of this volume. Across the scene were constantly flitting such men as Constable, Turner, Landseer, Lord Palmerston, Lord Granville, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, Robert Lowe, Mulready, C.R., Leslie, Dickens, Disraeli, the Duke of Wellington, and hosts of others as celebrated.

THE DESOLATION OF TURNER'S PICTURE GALLERY.

When the mourners who were to attend Turner's funeral arrived at his house they were shown into the picture gallery. Of the state of this apartment the journal gives a graphic account.

We were shown into the gallery, empty of everything but ourselves and the art of him we came to bury. The room was dingy and dirty in the extreme. The matting or carpeting—for which it was, no one can tell?—gave out a dusty, fusty scent. The hangings, which had been once a gay amber moreen, showed a dirty yellow here and there, where the stains from the drippings of the cracked skylight had not washed out all the colour; the coved ceiling, with the plaster broken through in many places, had been patched over the dingy whitewash with old newspapers, which, in their turn, had rotted and burst, and had been again and again patched, doubtless by the hand of the poor desolate creature who used to keep the rooms and feed Turner's cats, if they ever were fed.

The pictures themselves, some of them wonders of art, were dropping from their canvases. "The Bay of Baiæ" (one of the first of his pictures which I remember seeing on the Academy walls) was directly under the largest group of patchings. Ah! what a wreck it was, compared with the sunny paradise I remembered! The canvas was hanging over the frame at the bottom like a bag, and when Maclise and I pressed against it, we found that this was occasioned by the mortar from the ceiling which had fallen behind it, and was piled up between the stretcher and the canvas.

A PICTURE FOR TURNER'S SHROUD.

It is well known that Turner desired to be buried in St. Paul's, wrapped up in his own painting of "Carthage." Mr. Redgrave adds the following anecdote:—

The story about the picture is that some one asked Turner the price of the work, and he replied, "500 guineas." "Nay," said the inquirer, not very delicately, "I will give you 500 guineas," at which Turner walked off in great dudgeon. The next day the same person came and said, "Well, Turner, I will give you 500 guineas for the 'Carthage.'" (This is told with more likelihood of "Crossing the Brook.") "No," said Turner, "it is 600 guineas now;" and he again left his patron. After a time the latter screwed up his courage to that price, but when he came to the painter on the subject he was abruptly told it was 700 guineas now! After this Turner always said he would be wrapped in it when he was buried, and he even went so far as to ask Chantrey if, as his executor, he would fulfil his wishes on that point. "No doubt," answered the blunt sculptor, "I shall bury you rolled up in your picture, if it is one of the conditions of your will; and take you up the next day and unroll you."

LORD GRANVILLE'S STORIES.

At Manchester, Redgrave and Cole stayed in the same house with Lord Granville, with the result that the following entry appears in the diary:—

Lord Granville told a story I have heard before. Lord Palmerston had been invited to dine with William IV., and was late and the party sat down to table. The King looked very much annoyed. "This is too bad of Palmerston," said the King, "and when he does come you will see what a dressing I will give him." At length he was announced, and all the guests looked grave, expecting the Kings' explosion of temper. He rose up and said "Now, my Lord, this comes of your endeavouring to unite the man of business with the men of pleasure." To which Lord Palmerston acceded with his usual self-satisfied laugh, "He, he, he?" The King was disconcerted, and joined in the laugh, which, of course, went round the table, and harmony was thus restored to the advantage of Lord Palmerston. Lord Granville told for several electioneering stories. He said Wilkes was unrivalled in his humour on these occasions. Once he asked an elector to vote for him. "No," replied the man warmly. "I'd rather vote for the devil." "Yes," responded Wilkes; "but in case your *friend* doesn't stand?"

ONE FOR THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Mr. Redgrave on more than one occasion was Lord Salisbury's guest at Hatfield, of the life at which he gives an interesting account. On one occasion the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, was there, and at breakfast the youngest child, three years old, was introduced to him by the Marchioness.

She said to the baby, "This is the Lord Chancellor; won't you speak to him," won't you say, 'How do you do, Lord Chancellor?'" "No," answered the child, "I shall call him 'Chance.'" "Very good," said Lord Chelmsford; "a very good name—it was indeed a chance." I thought it a very nice allusion to his long expectation and almost unhoped-for attainment of that honour.

It would, perhaps, be revealing too much to reprint what the diarist tells us of his attempt to make a phrenological examination of the head of the Marquis, and of the conclusion that he arrived at as to "benevolence, veneration, and firmness" being conspicuous qualities. "It is curious," he adds, "that the three organs named are essentially Tory organs."

CONSTABLE'S PICTURES.

On April 30, 1836, occur the following entries relating to Constable:—Varnishing day at the Royal Academy. Not many in attendance, and not very merry—perhaps we are getting too old. Lee told a story or two of Constable, which are characteristic. "I hear you sell all your pictures," said Constable to the younger landscape painter. "Why, yes," said Lee, "I'm pretty fortunate—don't you sell yours?" "No," said Constable, "I don't sell any of my pictures, and I'll tell you why. When I paint a *bad* picture I don't like to part with it, and when I paint a *good* one I like to keep it." It is well known that one year when Constable was on the Council of the Royal Academy, one of his own pictures was, by mistake, passed over before the judges. "I know it," said one; "it won't do," said another; "Pass on," said a third, and the carpenter was just about to chalk it with a cross when he read the name of "John Constable. Of course there were lame apologies, and the picture was taken from the condemned heap, and placed with the works of his brother Academicians. But after work was over, Constable took the picture under his arm, and, despite the remonstrances of his colleagues, marched off with it. "I can't think," said he, "of its being hung after it has been fairly turned out." The work so condemned was "The Stream, Bordered with Willows," now in South Kensington Museum.

The excellent anecdote of Sir John Millais and the phrenologist, who discovered that the painter's head showed him to be "devoid of any feeling for colour, is too long for quotation. The story of how the author was offered knighthood, and how he put that honour aside, after consultation with his wife, as one not befitting his simple habits of life, is not the least interesting in this charming volume.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR.

On Friday evening (May 29) the Czar and Czarina, with their daughter, the Grand Duchess Xenia, arrived at Moscow and drove to the Kremlin. Rumour of an alarming nature ascribe the delay of the Imperial visit to the activity of the Nihilists. The police precautions are said to have been extraordinary. For instance, the windows along the route were ordered to be closed, and a triumphal arch having been erected, the police insisted on the overhead part of it being pulled down. The *Standard* correspondent at Moscow says:—

One report I have succeeded in verifying. At the French Exhibition on Sunday (the 24th April), only three days before the date on which the Czar was to make his visit there, four large boxes of dynamite were discovered in the Customs department. A concession was granted to the Exhibition authorities, by which all goods intended for exhibition were permitted to pass the Russian frontier unopened, being examined by Russian and French Customs officials in concert, in a building specially set apart as a douane within the Exhibition itself. These four boxes would in the ordinary course have been stopped at the frontier; but by virtue of the concession they were actually brought under the Exhibition roof as machinery. Immediately after this discovery was made, the ground in the neighbourhood of the dais erected for his Imperial Majesty was carefully excavated, with a view to discovering if any attempts had been made to undermine it. A theory of a wholly incredible nature, to the effect that these boxes must have somehow lain where they were found since the Exhibition of 1832, has been started, in order to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of the French. There are other rumours which ought to be mentioned, though it is alm st impossible to verify them. The Governor-General's official residence in Moscow, which since the departure of Prince Dolgorukoff, has been in the hands of workmen, is said to have been utilised as the starting-point of a mine passing under the road over which the Czar would pass on his way to the Exhibition. I hear also that a mine has been discovered on the railway line in the neighbourhood of Tver.

The Czar, however, paid a long visit to the Exhibition on Saturday (30th ult.), a visit which the Russian papers unanimously regard as an event of great international importance.

On Sunday (31st ult.) the Czarevitch was present at the opening of the first portion of the Siberian railway.

The Czar left Moscow on Tuesday, 1st inst, on his return to St. Petersburg. The Czarina, with the Grand-Duchess Xenia, the Grand Duke Michael Nicholaievitch, and the latter's son, the Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, has started for the Crimea.

It may interest British sportsmen to know that Count E. Batthyany has succeeded the late Count Julius Karolyi as President of the Hungarian Jockey Club.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE DERBY HORSES AND JOCKEYS.

The Derby was instituted in 1780. The race was then run over the last mile of the Epsom course and it obtained thirty-six subscribers, nine of which came to the post. The distance of the Derby course was afterward altered to about one and a half miles, but that, again, was used for the last time in 1847. The present Derby course first used in 1872, is one mile four furlongs and twenty-nine yards.

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL FILLY.

The first filly that ever captured the Derby was Eleanor, in 1801; and very few of the weaker sex have ever had that good fortune since that date. Eleanor, in addition to the Derby, also won the Oaks and produced Mnley, who was the sire of Marpasan (the dam of the great Pocahontas.)

Her trainer (Tom Oliver, if I remember right) must have had the strongest passion and devotion for Eleanor. When about to pass over to the majority, a clergyman was summoned to his bedside to afford religious consolation. Thinking that the old trainer had something on his mind which he wanted to confess, the minister pressed him to ease his conscience and make a clean breast of it. The parson, no doubt, expected to hear of some questionable incident that had taken place during the career of the dying man; but the trainer, raising himself on his elbow, induced the parson to put his ear close to the lips, and then, with a dying effort, he said—"Eleanor was a h—l of a mare."

THE FIRST DEAD HEAT.

The first dead heat for the Derby occurred in 1828, between the Duke of Rutland's Cadland, with J. Robinson in the saddle, and Mr. Petre's The Colonel ridden by W. Scott. The betting before the race was 4 to 2 against The Colonel, and 4 to 1 against Cadland. After the dead heat the betting ruled even money, and 5 to 4 on The Colonel. Reliable authorities who witnessed the race have told me that before the dead heat was run off, Scott indulged too freely in liquor, and thus lost the race.

A SENSATIONAL DERBY.

One of the most sensational Derbys on record was run in 1844, when running Rein, ridden by Mann, came in first; Orlando, with Flatman in the saddle, second and Tonian, mounted by G. Edwards, third. An objection to the qualification of Running Rein was made prior to the day of the race by several people on the ground that he was not the bay colt by The Saddler, out of Mab, by Duncan Grey (by which pedigree Running Rein was described when first named on the racing Calendar), and that he was more than three years old. After the production of some affidavits and other evidence in support of Running Rein's qualification, the Stewards allowed him to start, with an intimation that if he came in first, the stakes would be withheld, until the case should be more fully investigated. After the race Colonel Peel (the owner of Orlando), who had not lodged any objection before starting, claimed the stakes and gave notice to the stakeholders not to pay the money to A. Wood, the owner of Running Rein. The Stewards also directed them to withhold the stakes. An action was immediately commenced against the stakeholders by Colonel Peel in the Court of Exchequer and by Mr. Wood in the Court of Common Pleas.

An investigation subsequently took place before the Jockey Club, when the members present were satisfied that Leander was a four-year-old when he ran for the Derby. They then passed a resolution by which Messrs. Dichtwald, the owners of the horse, were declared for ever disqualified from entering and running any horse in their own name, or the name of any other person, at any race where the rules and regulations of the Jockey Club are recognised.

AN UNEXPECTED SUCCESS.

Wild Dayrell will probably not be considered one of the best horses of the century, but there are circumstances connected with him that make his victory memorable. His is a single instance of a horse having won the Derby who was bred by his owner, trained in his owner's private park, and ridden by his own boy.

Little or nothing was thought of Wild Dayrell as a yearling, and Mr. Frank Popham, of Littlecote, sold him; but at the urgent request of his stud groom, who always had the greatest opinion of the youngster, Mr. Popham was induced to repurchase him.

As a two-year-old he only started once, when he won a sweepstakes at Newmarket. In his three-year-old form no horse could be doing better in his Derby preparation, but for some unaccountable reason the bookmakers were always willing to lay against him, and the odds lengthened in a mysterious manner. Mr. Popham was totally unsuspicious of any crooked work, but some of his shrewd racing friends suggested that foul play of some sort was accountable for the strong opposition to his horse in the betting.

In those days it was the common practice to have Derby candidates conveyed to Epsom in road vans. "Might there not be something wrong with the van?" was asked Mr. Popham, who replied that he could at any rate thrust the man who had built it. The owner was told that probably nothing was the matter with the van, but it could do no harm if it was tested.

Mr. Popham thought it a huge joke and expected to cause discomfiture amongst his advisers by trying it thoroughly. A bullock was procured and put into the van, which was drawn by a horse for a short way, when the flooring fell out and broke the bullock's leg. Here was the secret of the extended odds against Wild Dayrell, who would undoubtedly have met with an accident from the same cause.

A scare was then established in the ring, Wild Dayrell, with R. Sherwood up, starting first favourite at even money and winning by two lengths, beating Lord of the Isles (winner of the 2,000 Guineas) and ten others.

UNSOUND, BUT A SPLENDID RACER.

The year 1855 saw another sensational animal, and a horse of a century no doubt, in Gladiateur, who was the second horse that won the triple event in the 2,000 Guineas Derby, and St. Leger. He was bred in France, being by Monarche, out of Miss Gladiator, by Gladiator, and was ridden in all of his races by Harry Grimshaw, who no doubt was a good horseman, but at the same time he was very short-sighted, which is a serious defect in a jockey. In some race a man would be stationed at a certain point where he would give Grimshaw instructions to go on.

With all these disadvantages, however, Gladiateur only knew defeat once in his three-year-old form. It is not generally known that Gladiateur was one of the unsoundest horses that ever won races. He suffered terribly from navicular disease, which goes to prove what a wonder he really was. Bedminster, Brendalbrue, Liddington, and Kangaroo were all of them better favourites than he was for the 2,000 Guineas, and the finish was a close one, Gladiateur winning by a neck from Lord Stamford's wretchedly bad-tempered Archimedes, who in after years drew a hansom cab in London.

A HEAVY STAKE PLUCKED OUT OF THE FIRE.

The Derby in which the winner was Hermit was full of interesting details. Until about three weeks before the decision of the race. The Rake was thought to be a really good thing on account of his high two-year-old form, and the reports of his doing at Newmarket, his trainer, Joe Dawson, being father to the statement that he was the best horse he ever set foot on Newmarket Heath. One morning, however, he burst a bloodvessel on the heath, and as he was a very gross horse, requiring lots of work, his chance was utterly destroyed.

Hermit also burst a bloodvessel about a fortnight before the race, but it affected him very differently. Like most Newminster horses, Hermit was a light-fleshed animal of rather a delicate constitution, and the cessation from work which the ruptured bloodvessel necessitated was in his favour. All sorts of wild stories were circulated about the training of Hermit after the race, which, by the way, was run in a snowstorm. Some imaginative people declared that Captain Machell, who was managing Mr. Chaplin's steed, used to gallop Hermit by moonlight, and that before the race he had the horse's coat brushed the reverse way to which it grew to put the public off.

The plain truth of the whole thing was that Captain Machell had backed the horse some time previously to win him £60,000, and no sooner had the animal burst a bloodvessel than the news was telegraphed all over England which sent him back in the betting. No man on Epsom Downs on that memorable Derby Day considered himself more unlucky than the astute captain till after the decision of the race.

NOTED JOCKEYS AND THEIR WAYS.

I cannot conclude this sketch of the leading classic events of the English turf without a word or two about the leading artists of the pigskin, whose nerve, pluck, and masterly skill often had as much to do with the victories their mounts achieved as the speed and quality of the horses they steered.

The father of the present generation of English jockeys is undoubtedly Fordham, who was popularly known as the "pusher," from the peculiar movement he made with his knees when driving his horse along. Although well in "the fifties" of life he still can hold his own with the best of the brotherhood when it comes to the judgment of pace in riding long races, but of course he may not be so quick at getting away in a six furlong dash, as he once was. Fordham has a wonderful perception of what his horse is doing at every stage of the race, and he can always be relied on for an artistic finish.

Cannon is remarkable for the requisite light hands he had on the mouth of a young'un. He seemed to just love the horses he rode, and when he handled the reins the bit in the mouth of a fractious two-year-old seemed more like a piece of India rubber. He appeared to coax and wheadle the pace out of his mount, and if some crusty owner objected to Cannon's land, treatment in riding a hot finish which failed to land him a heavy winner, it must be said that few men could do with what Cannon could.

But what shall I say about that king of jockeys, Fred Archer, who passed away in the zenith of his fame? Poor Fred! he was a nobleman of turf and paddock, and the grandest horseman that ever donned a silk jacket. He had the most perfect seat in a racing saddle that it has been my good fortune to see. His nerve was equalled by his judgment, his pluck by his patience, his innate knowledge of pace was the crowning glory of his success. Riding his own mount to perfection, he never lost sight of a single competitor, and could tell you just the point of the race where each was beaten.

What a glorious sight it was to see Archer coming round "the corner," seizing the side next the rails where you would not suppose a weasle could squeeze into, he would come down the hill at lightning speed, lifting his left leg and foot just clear of the rail as gaily as if he were riding a covert-hack.

Then the meteor-like rush of his finishes! When shall we see the like again? Timing his efforts with unerring exactitude, he would suddenly rise in his stirrups, and the astonished beholder would see one mad whirl of whip and arms and legs. The horse would shoot to the front and gallop as if a demon was driving him, flashing past the judges a winner by a short head.

I recollect seeing Archer come limping through the paddock one day after a particularly brilliant race. Why, what's the matter? I asked. The jockey smiled and said:—"Shaved the policeman at the corner a little too close and the toe of my boot caught in his coat and turned my ankle pretty badly."

Such was the man that had no peer at his work, and no more fitting conclusion could be made to an article on racing than to say that we shall rarely if ever hope to find another Fred Archer.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

Mr. Samuel Montagu wrote to Mr. Gladstone early in May, calling his attention to the persecution of the Jews in Russia, and asked him:—"Will you, who have defended oppressed nationalities, use your great influence with the Russian rulers to obtain modification of these coercive and brutal laws which impose sufferings worse than death even, on delicate women and tender children?"

Dear Mr. Montagu,— Hawarden, May 27.

My attack of influenza has cut away from me a full fortnight so far as the despatch of business is concerned, but it has not prevented me reflecting much and often, on your desire for some further utterance from me in regard to the recent and present proceedings against the Jews in Russia. The real cause which has made, and which makes, it difficult for me to write, is my uncertainty as to the prospects of doing good by it. It is easy to launch a denunciatory letter, and, subject of course to the duty of listening to any impeachment of the published statiments, to speak in terms of regret and indignation on proceedings which appear to merit both these sentiments. But such a letter may be no better than a dram which produces a momentary warmth. And I have to remember also that such an utterance must not founded on careful investigation and real knowledge, are of little value in themselves, and may even be harm by strengthening that ultra party, to which, as I presume, and not to the present Tzar or his enlightened and distinguished subjects, such as it would be easy to name, these strange and revolting proceedings are really due.

Like you, I am annoyed, among other things, at the contrast between the wise treatment by Russia of her Mahommedan subjects, and measures such as these. One misapprehension I must remove from your mind. You imagine I have influence with, or the ear of, the Russian Government. Possibly at one time this may have been true to a small extent; but in the year 1885, when I was Prime Minister, I had ample proof that this was not thus, nor has there been since any ground whatever for such a supposition. Personal action by me would have no weight, and for want of knowledge it ought not to have any. If you ask me what I advise, I will give you the best answer in my power. I have more than once during my life attempted appeals to the great European public with a view of promoting, in however humble a measure, the formation of a strong opinion in the civilised world at large against grossly wrongful deeds in some particular country. But in these attempts I have always endeavoured to found myself upon a broad basis of tolerably ascertained facts. I have considerable faith in this mode of proceeding; but it involves patient and continued labour, and much responsibility. You have, I doubt not, effective organizations in this country on behalf of your nationalists abroad. Were it for me to give advice to such an organization, I should say, seat the most competent people to work, that they may, with a view to publication in every principal country, prepare and digest the whole case.

1. As to the exceptional laws bearing upon the Jews in Russia (and if you think fit not there only).

2. As to the total want of ground for these exceptional laws, and especially for exceptionally severe treatment under